

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVII.—NEW SERIES, No. 586.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21, 1857.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED 6d.
STAMPED ... 6d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—

The Christmas Entertainments this year are on the most liberal and extensive scale.

New Lecture by J. H. PEPPER, Esq., on "OPTICAL ILLUSIONS," with very curious experiments; every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Three and Eight.

MINIATURE JUVENILE MODEL THEATRE, by Mr. FARMAN, who will exhibit the Ghost Scene from "THE CORSICAN BROTHERS," daily.

Mr. LOCKENIA's astonishing CONJURING TRICKS and COMIC DELUSIONS.

Entire New Series of DISSOLVING VIEWS, by Mr. CLARK, illustrating the "TRAVELLER'S PORTFOLIO," daily.

FOURTH and LAST GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION of Thousands of Beautiful ORNAMENTS and MAPPIN'S POCKET KNIVES from the GIANT CHRISTMAS TREE, next Thursday, Morning and Evening, Jan. 23.

Second and most costly Series of Dissolving Views, illustrating "BLUE BEARD," with humorous and original description by LEICESTER BUCKINGHAM, Esq., daily at Four and Nine.

Admission to the whole, is.; Children and Schools, half-price.

DEVONSHIRE-SQUARE CHAPEL,

BISHOPSGATE-STREET.—The Rev. J. H. HINTON'S THIRD LECTURE—

SUBJECT—GOD IN MAN; AND MAN TOWARDS GOD.

On SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, Jan. 25, at Half-past Six.

LECTURES ON PEACE.

The SECOND of a COURSE of LECTURES on the above subject will be delivered at the HALL of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 145, ALDERSGATE-STREET, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1857, by the Rev. CHAS. STOVEL.

SUBJECT—HEROISM AND ITS CLAIMS.

Doors open at Half-past Seven. Lecture to commence at Eight o'clock precisely.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

THE NEW ASYLUM for FATHERLESS CHILDREN, STAMFORD-HILL.

INSTITUTED MAY 15, 1844.

Designed to Receive and Educate the Orphan through the whole period of Infancy and Childhood, without distinction of age, sex, place, or religious connexion.

THE CHRISTMAS ELECTION of this Charity was held on FRIDAY, the 16th of JANUARY, 1857, at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET. In the absence of Mr. Sheriff MECHI,

Mr. Alderman WIRE in the Chair.

The following Ten Children were duly Elected:—

| No. | Votes. | No. | Votes. |
|--------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|
| 1. Newbury, Isabel Ruth | 5,447 | 6. Herbert, Louisa Ann | 5,599 |
| 2. Ford, Charlotte Ellis | 5,462 | 7. Culyer, Kate Anna | 5,594 |
| 3. Greco, Gaetano | 5,702 | 8. Webb, Alfred | 5,196 |
| 4. Godt, Maria Ellison | 5,618 | 9. Marsh, John | 5,069 |
| 5. Marchant, Harriett | 5,870 | 10. Harris, Emily | 5,063 |

The Chairman having declared the Poll closed, it was resolved unanimously:—

That this Meeting desires to express its thanks to Mr. Sheriff Mechi for the kind interest he has manifested in the charity, and its regret that he has been prevented by his official duties from presiding on the present occasion.

That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to Mr. Alderman Wire for his kindness in consenting to occupy the chair, and for his efficient conduct therein.

DAVID W. WIRE, } Honorary
THOMAS W. AVELING, } Secretaries.

Office, 10, Poultry, where Forms of Application for Candidates and Lists of Subscribers may be had, and every information, on any day, from Ten till Four. Subscriptions most thankfully received. Post-office Orders should be made payable to Mr. JOHN CUZNER, Sub-Secretary, and addressed to the Office of the Charity.

NON-PAROCHIAL REGISTERS COMMISSION.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, SOMERSET HOUSE,
January 14, 1857.

By virtue of a Commission issued by Her Majesty, for the purpose of inquiring into the state, custody, and authenticity of any Registers or Records of Births or Baptisms, Deaths or Burials, and Marriages lawfully solemnized, in England and Wales, other than the Parochial Registers, and which have not been inquired into by former Commissioners, and deposited in the custody of the Registrar-General, pursuant to the Act of 3 and 4 Vic., cap. 99; and also for inquiring what measures can be beneficially adopted for collecting and arranging any of such Registers or Records, and for depositing the same, or copies thereof, in the General Register Office, or for otherwise preserving the same; and also for considering the proper measures to be adopted for giving full force and effect, as evidence in Courts of Justice, to all such Registers as are found accurate and faithful, and for facilitating the production and reception of the same:—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Commissioners are ready to receive Information and Applications from all Persons having possession of any such Registers or Records, with a view to the examination thereof; the result contemplated being a Legislative Provision to secure their safe preservation, to render them accessible, and to impart to them the same character of legal evidence with those already placed in the custody of the Registrar-General—an object obviously important to the general interest of the community, and especially to the religious denominations to which the Registers belong.

All Communications upon the subject must be addressed to "The Non-Parochial Registers Commissioners, General Register Office, Somerset House, London (W. C.)"

By order of the Commissioners,
JAMES T. HAMMACK, Secretary.

TO GROCERS.—BUSINESS to be DISPOSED OF, in one of the leading and most thronged thoroughfares of Birmingham. The above is a capital situation, and good opportunity. About 500l. required. Every information will be given.

Address, C. T., 88, Smallbrook-street, Birmingham.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an active YOUNG MAN for the WHOLESALE TRADE. He must be able to furnish first-class references as to character and ability.

Apply, in the first instance, to Messrs. Evans and Stafford, Merchants, Leicester.

WANTED, a PERSON of good character as GENERAL SERVANT, in a small respectable Family in the City.

Apply, by letter, stating periods of servitude, 38, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street (E. C.)

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—

WANTED, by a PRINTER, BOOKSELLER, and STATIONER (a Member of a Baptist Church), residing in a Market-town in one of the Midland Counties, a steady, industrious, well-educated YOUTH, as an APPRENTICE. He will be treated as one of the Family, and a Premium required.

Address, S. C. N., care of Mr. Terry, 6, Hatton-garden, Holborn, London.

G G ORGAN, SUITABLE for a CHURCH

or CHAPEL.—TO BE SOLD, by order of Executors, an excellent ORGAN, in good condition, built by ELLIOTT, containing Great and Small Manuals, Pedals, &c., Thirteen Stops, Three Composition Pedals, Oak Case; also, a superior GRAND PIANOFORTE, in Rosewood Case, by Kohlman.

For particulars, apply to Wm. Hill and Son, 12, Tottenham-court New-road.

WANTED, the Undermentioned Numbers, Titles, and Indexes of the NONCONFORMIST:—

No. 199, Vol. IX., and Title and Index—1849.
No. 246, 247, Title and Index—1850.
No. 266, 269, 290, Vol. XI.—1851.
No. 323, 369, 370, 371—1852.
No. 398, 400, 401, 402, 405, 419, 426—1853.
No. 428, 429, 445, 447, 457, 458, 468, 478, and Title and Index, Vol. XIV.—1854.
No. 479, 481, 489, 495, 496, 501, 502, 503, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 524, 525, 526, and Title and Index, Vol. XV.—1855.]

Address, Fletcher and Alexander, Booksellers, Norwich.

TO BE LET, in a very healthy and desirable neighbourhood, THREE capital, handsomely decorated, EIGHT-ROOMED PRIVATE HOUSES, with Gardens, at rentals under 25l. per annum. Well drained, and good gravelly soil. Within three-and-a-half miles of the City.

Apply to Mr. Young, Auctioneer, &c., New Church-street West, Edgware-road; or at Mr. Seabrook's Offices, 2, Camden-terrace, Peckham-road.

TO NONCONFORMISTS.—TO BE LET

ON LEASE OR SOLD, a CHAPEL, with Pulpit and Seats, capable of holding about 300 persons, and galleries may be erected to hold 200 more; there is ground sufficient to enlarge the chapel to hold 1,000 to 1,200 persons. Situate at Westow-hill, Norwood, within five minutes' walk of the Crystal Palace and the two Railway Stations, City and Westend. The ground floor under the chapel may be fitted up as a School for 200 or 300 Children. A Roomy Dwelling-house adjoining may be had on Lease, or Sold.

Apply to Mr. Mansell, Auctioneer and Estate Agent, Upper Norwood, and 8, Clements-lane, Lombard-street.

HOME MISSIONARY.—WANTED IM-

MEDIATELY, a pious, devoted man of Congregational principles, to preach and take the pastoral oversight of Two Village Congregations. The Chapels are within two miles of each other, in a new and interesting sphere of labour. Salary, 50l. per annum. The applicant will be expected to come for a month at least on probation, and to produce testimonials from one or more accredited ministers.

Address, Rev. J. Buckpitt, Torrington, Devon.

Jan. 10, 1857.

ORIENTAL and BIBLICAL LANGUAGES.

The Rev. G. SMALL gives INSTRUCTION in Hindustani, Sanscrit, Persian, and Bengali, as also in Hebrew, and the Rudiments of Arabic and Syriac, at his Class Room, 3, Leadenhall-street; or at private residences and scholastic establishments in London and vicinity.

For terms, testimonials, &c., address, 1, St. John's Grove, Croydon; or as above.

WANTED, by a LADY, accustomed to the Management and Tuition of Children, a RE-ENGAGEMENT in a Family where the Pupils are young, or as COMPANION to a LADY, or any other SITUATION, not menial, where trust and confidence are required.

Address, Y. Z., Post-office, Dunmow, Essex.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ST. JOHN'S-

WOOD.—Principal, Mr. T. GROSVENOR, L.C.P.—This Establishment is designed to afford the Educational advantages of the Public Schools, but free from the evils so commonly attending them. The intellectual powers of the pupils are developed by being brought into constant and healthful exercise; while their moral and religious culture is watched over with ceaseless solicitude. In the Domestic arrangements, the comfort and happiness of the pupils are systematically consulted. Prospectuses will be forwarded on application to Mr. Grosvenor, Albion-road, St. John's-wood.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, Nineteen years of age, who has been accustomed to Tuition, and is capable of teaching Music, French, and Drawing, is desirous of meeting with an ENGAGEMENT either in a School or Private Family.

Address, M. E. R., Post-office, Gullborough, Northampton.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG

LADY, experienced in teaching Music, French, Drawing, and Flower-painting, besides the usual branches of a sound English education, is desirous of an immediate RE-ENGAGEMENT. Salary not so important as a comfortable home.

Address, X. Y., Mr. Smurthwaite, 13, Newington-causeway (S. E.)

BERNERS-STREET, IPSWICH.—The

MISSSES BUTLER RECEIVE YOUNG LADIES to Board and Educate. Terms and References will be given on application. The NEXT TERM will COMMENCE Feb. 2.

LADIES' SCHOOL, HIGHER

BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.—The Misses MIALl have REMOVED from EAGLEFIELD HOUSE to No. 2, PARK-TERRACE, GREAT CLOWES-STREET.

The Pupils will RESUME their Studies on Wednesday, Jan. 21.

EDUCATION at BRIGHTON.—The School

under the care of the Rev. JAS. GROSVENOR, at the above salubrious Watering-place, will RE-OPEN Jan. 13, 1857. Prospectuses forwarded on application to the Principal, Cliff House, Hove, Brighton.

Reference may be made to the Rev. J. C. Harrison, Camden town; Rev. C. H. Howell, Finchley; Rev. H. Batchelor, Shelfield; and Rev. T. Adams, Stone.

EDUCATION.—AFTON HOUSE SCHOOL,

COLEBROOKE-ROW, ISLINGTON, LONDON.—The Course of Instruction is most comprehensive, including Latin, Greek, French, and German, Mathematics, Drawing, and every branch of a thorough commercial education. Diet of first quality and unlimited. House and grounds very spacious, and most healthily and pleasantly situated. Number limited. Highest references given. Prospectuses, with terms, &c., on application to the Principal.

REIGATE.—HAMILTON VILLA, WRAY

PARK.—Miss SWANWICK begs to invite the attention of Parents and Guardians to her Establishment for YOUNG LADIES, in this delightful and healthy locality. The plan of education comprises the ordinary course of school instruction. Accomplishments are taught by competent Professors, and in the general training the formation of character on sound Scriptural principles is anxiously sought. References and Prospectuses will be forwarded on application. School will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, Jan. 27.

EDUCATION.—FOLKESTONE.—

CARLISLE HOUSE ACADEMY, conducted by Mr. EDWARD BATLY, offers superior advantages to Parents desirous of placing their Sons in an Establishment where they would enjoy the care and comforts of a Home in connexion with the discipline of a School. The situation of Carlisle House in the best part of the Town, within five minutes' walk from the Cliff, combined with the well-known salubrity of the atmosphere, render it a desirable residence for Youths, who, while pursuing their studies, require the stimulus of bracing sea air. The course of instruction includes the usual branches of a sound and liberal Education.

For terms, &c., apply as above.

YOUNG LADIES' ESTABLISHMENT,

KING-STREET, LEICESTER.—The MISSSES MIALl have for many years pursued a course of education which has given great satisfaction to the parents and guardians of young ladies committed to their care. They aim to combine thorough religious, moral, and intellectual training, with a system of instruction based upon the most approved modern improvements. Careful attention is bestowed upon the domestic comfort of their Pupils. Accomplishments by the first masters, with the advantage of a Resident French Governess. Terms, Thirty Guinea per annum. There are a FEW VACANCIES in their Establishment. Prospectuses will be forwarded on application, and references can be made to their brother, E. Miall, Esq., M.P., "Nonconformist" Office, Fleet-street, London; the Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Leicester; and to the parents of the Pupils. The Duties of School will be RESUMED on the 26th January.

SYDENHAM.—PERRY-HILL HOUSE

SEMINARY.—Principal, Mrs. J. W. TODD.—This Establishment offers a complete English Education; the best instruction in Latin; German, Italian, and French, by native professors; and Drawing, Painting, Music, &c., by the first masters. The system of tuition pursued recognises the diversified native capabilities of the pupils, and is adapted to develop their individual energies, and give them confidence in exercising their own power of thought and inquiry, and, by forming their characters in the basis of intelligent religious principle, it aims to fit them for their missions and responsibilities in life. The mansion and grounds are elevated and secluded, situated in a most healthy locality, and in a position to command some of the advantages furnished by the PALACE OF ART.

by post.
Referees: Apsley Pellatt, Esq., M.P., Staines; Balfour, Paddington; the Revs. Dr. Bedford, Andrews, Northampton; Dr. Thomas Thomas, Lege; F. Trestrail, Secretary to the Baptist Stalker, London; J. P. Mursell, Leicester; S. J. T. Winter, Bristol; J. J. Brown, Birmingham; J. Manning, Frome; J. Purser, Esq., Dublin; J. Toone, Esq., Salisbury; Daniel Pratt, H. and W. Todd, Esq., Dublin; Rev. J. J. Davis, Dr. Burns, Paddington.



NEWSPAPER

SHIRELAND HALL, BIRMINGHAM.

The Rev. T. H. MORGAN'S SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN will RE-OPEN on the 30th inst.

The COMMITTEE of the BIRMINGHAM SCHOLASTIC INSTITUTE for SONS of MINISTERS, place the boys whose education they promote under Mr. Morgan's care.

At the close of the last season, the Rev. Dr. DAVIDSON and the Rev. Mr. STEVENSON examined the Pupils on behalf of the Society. Their reports indicate the character of this Establishment, inasmuch as the examination necessarily embraced the entire School.

Dr. DAVIDSON, Professor in the Independent College at Manchester says:—

I have spent a considerable part of two days in examining the pupils now in the Birmingham Scholastic Institution for Sons of Ministers. Nothing was known beforehand of the questions that would be asked, which were, for the most part, viva voce. The books and subjects were the following: In Latin—the first book of the *Æneid*; the *Jugurthine war*, by Sallust; the first Satire of the first book of *Horace*; *Delectus*; *Accidence*.

In Greek, the *Anabasis* of *Xenophon* and *John's Gospel* were read. In Geography, questions were proposed indiscriminately. From the first, second, and sixth books of *Euclid*, propositions were selected, which were demonstrated on paper. In Arithmetic, many questions and sums were given to be wrought, most of them on paper, some in the memory. Algebra was also taken, as far as Simple Equations. On the Old and New Testaments I asked a great number of questions, historical, geographical, chronological, and thological. I also examined in Roman History, in English Grammar and Parsing; and heard several of the pupils read parts of the "Lady of the Lake."

It will be seen from this enumeration that the field was very varied and extensive. But in most parts it was not superficially traversed. I endeavoured to enter somewhat minutely into what I thought of most importance, such as matters in the Bible, and in arithmetic, especially vulgar and decimal fractions. It is impossible to specify very particularly the method in which each class conducted it self in relation to the questions asked; as I made no marks to represent the actual position of each boy in his class, I can only speak generally of the manner in which they acquitted themselves. And I am happy to say that they answered very creditably. Their progress in the several departments was as satisfactory as could have been anticipated, showing that they had been well grounded in the principles of each branch of study. I was particularly pleased with the boys who read Latin and Greek, as also with those examined in arithmetic and *Euclid's* elements, and could have wished that some of the students entering Dissenting Colleges had been present to see how far some of the boys were in advance of them.

The English reading was remarkably good, which I was much pleased to witness, but in geography the answering was not what I expected.

I may also state, that all the boys seemed cheerful, happy, and healthy, appearing, at the close of a fatiguing examination, less fatigued than their examiner. No distinction was made between Mr. Morgan's private pupils and the rest. All were together, and were treated alike, because I did not know them separately.

On the whole, I am fully persuaded of the great utility of this Institution, and the efficiency with which it is conducted. If my testimony be of any avail, it is freely and conscientiously given in its behalf. I commend the school to the favour of the Christian public, as worthy of their sympathy and support. By an increase of pupils and of help, it may accomplish far more good every year. The Rev. T. H. Morgan, who presides over it, is well fitted for the management, possessing, as he does, those important qualifications which ensure success, under the Divine blessing. If I am not greatly mistaken, he is doing a good work, the effects of which will be seen many days hence in the after conduct of the pupils over whom he watches with parental care.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 13, 1856.
The Rev. W. R. STEVENSON, M.A., Nottingham, reports as follows:—

Nottingham, Dec. 11, 1856.
In accordance with the request of the Rev. T. H. Morgan, I have spent a large portion of two days in an examination of his pupils at Shireland Hall.

In Latin, the senior class read to me the greater part of the 1st Satire of *Horace*, a portion of *Sallust*, and part of the 1st Book of *Virgil's Æneid*. Neither teachers nor scholars were at all aware beforehand what particular passages I should select. It gave me pleasure to state, that both the *Horace* and *Sallust* were done exceedingly well; I have never heard boys translate better.

Another class read part of the *Life of Hannibal*, in *Cornelius Nepos*. From some cause or other, this was not done so well. A number of the Juniors were examined in the Latin *Delectus* and *Accidence*; and in the case of almost every boy the result was very satisfactory. It showed that their teachers had grounded them well in the rudiments of the language.

In Greek, several of the pupils read to me from the *Delectus*—two of them portions of the *Gospel of St. John*, and one a part of the 1st chap of *Xenophon's Anabasis*. In every instance I was pleased, particularly with the reading of the New Testament and the *Anabasis*. Their knowledge of the Greek *Accidence* was also very accurate.

In French, the boys generally displayed a good acquaintance with the grammar, and appeared to have at their command a considerable stock of useful words. Of their pronunciation of the language, I do not regard myself competent to express an opinion.

We spent about an hour and a-half on English History, the questions being chiefly addressed to the junior boys. The answers elicited showed them to have a very fair acquaintance with nearly all the main facts recorded in our national annals. In the case of the senior boys, time did not allow me to go so fully into the subject of Roman History, but, from the nature of the replies given, I have little doubt that a more lengthened examination would have proved equally satisfactory with that in the English department.

I was glad to find that, amidst the study of French and the ancient classics, that of our own rich and noble mother tongue was not forgotten. The boys read aloud some portions of Scott's "Lady of the Lake," and the first chapter of the prophecies of *Isaiah*, and it was evident, not merely that many of them could appreciate the beauty of the poetry, but also, that an attempt had been made to teach them not to read in a dull, lifeless, mechanical manner, but to give proper expression to the meaning of the author.

The examination in Arithmetic was, on the whole, very satisfactory, in Mental Arithmetic particularly so. If there was failure anywhere it was in the department of Decimal Fractions. I had not time to test the pupils in Algebra and Geometry, though, from the statements of Mr. Morgan, it appeared that several of them had made considerable progress in those branches of Mathematics.

Nearly two hours were taken up with questions on astronomy, the laws of mechanics, the composition of air and water, the structure of the human frame, electricity, the barometer, thermometer, telescopes, and other similar matters familiar to the educated, and I have no hesitation in saying, that there are many students in our colleges who could not have given such correct and full replies as did a number of these boys.

In conclusion, I may state that many of my friends, both in Nottingham and elsewhere, being subscribers to the Birmingham Scholastic Institution for Sons of Ministers, I went to Shireland Hall, determined to see for myself, to make as thorough an examination as I could in the time, and then to give an honest, faithful report. It affords me, therefore, very great pleasure to be able to speak so favourably of all that I saw and heard.

It was to me very interesting to see so many sons of my ministerial brethren receiving scholastic advantages of a superior order along with Mr. Morgan's other pupils. I was also pleased with what appeared to be the pervading spirit of the school, the cheerfulness, the zealous industry, the mutual confidence and kindly feeling evidently existing between master and scholars, the healthy appearance of the boys, and above all, with what I believed to be the wisely directed endeavours on the part of the Principal to infuse into the minds of his pupils a manly conscientiousness and simple earnest piety.

WM. R. STEVENSON, M.A.,
Minister of the Baptist Chapel, Broad-street, Nottingham.

MRS. HEWETT begs to intimate that the DUTIES of her ESTABLISHMENT will be RESUMED D.V. JAN. 22, 1857.
Hanbury House, Tewkesbury.

ALVERTON LODGE, SOUTHFIELDS, WANDSWORTH.

Mr. THORN receives into his house a small number of Pupils. In addition to the requisites of an English education, the course comprises instruction in French, Latin, and Greek; in the Elements of Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, and Conic Sections; and in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy. Mathematics by a Graduate of the University of London. References on application.

Terms—Sixty-five Guineas per annum. The entire care of Young Gentlemen whose parents are abroad, One Hundred Guineas per annum.

MR. FRANKLIN RECEIVES A FEW

YOUNG GENTLEMEN TO BOARD AND EDUCATE. Latin, Greek, and French, English Reading, Arithmetic, and Mathematics, with other subjects included in a sound and liberal education, are carefully taught. The arrangements made for the training and comfort of the pupils are designed to meet the views of those who desire for their children, chiefly, Christian character and cultivated tastes. The terms are from Forty to Sixty Guineas per annum. Reference may be made to gentlemen whose sons are now at the School, as well as to gentlemen formerly themselves pupils; to the Rev. T. R. Barker, Spring-hill College, Birmingham; S. Stone, Esq., Town Clerk, and T. J. F. Hollings, Esq., Leicester, &c., &c.
Leicester, December, 1856.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—HEATHFIELD HOUSE, PARKSTONE, DORSETSHIRE, midway between Poole and the rising watering place of Bournemouth.

Rev. WALTER GILL.
This Establishment presents an especial claim on the notice of Parents and Guardians as being (according to the best medical testimony) singularly adapted, from its locality, to the health of young persons. Its domestic arrangements are select and gentlemanly, and its educational advantages of a very superior character. Prospectus with Terms (which are moderate) and first-class References may be had on application.

Duties resumed (D.V.) January 22nd.

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL, PECKHAM, SURREY, is adapted for first-class Mercantile Instruction, and supported by leading firms in London and the Provinces.

Every Pupil is, as far as possible, well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business, and taught to be quick at Accounts. Further study is also liberally provided for. Youths are specially trained for the requirements of the Civil Service, or to pass the Examinations proposed by the Society of Arts.

A few Boarders are received, and several hours a-week extra instruction afforded them. The terms are moderate, including all those charges which often make the real very different from the apparent cost of education.

Omnibuses from different parts of the City pass the door of the Middle School at frequent intervals. Prospectuses may be had from the Principal.

J. YEATS, F.R.G.S.

BELGRAVE HOUSE SEMINARY, BRILL, BUCKS.

This Establishment for Young Ladies having been enlarged, a few additional Pupils can be received at Christmas. Great advantages are offered to parents desiring a well-grounded and useful education for their daughters, while, at the same time, the ornamental branches are not forgotten.

The system pursued embraces the most approved methods of instruction, and is calculated to prepare the Pupils for an efficient discharge of the domestic and social duties likely to devolve upon them in after life. The Young Ladies are treated with maternal kindness, and nothing is omitted that can contribute to their comfort and progress.

TERMS—TWENTY GUINEAS PER ANNUM, including every expense except Laundress and Books. Provisions unlimited and of the best quality. French, German, Music, and Drawing, when required, taught by well-qualified Masters.

A Prospectus with full particulars will be forwarded on application to Mrs. Clark, Belgrave House, Brill, Bucks.

GROVE HOUSE ACADEMY, BRILL, BUCKS.

Very few Scholastic Establishments have met with such a large share of patronage as that at Grove House. A want long felt has now been supplied, i.e., a respectable academy to which Parents can send their Sons on reasonable terms, without numerous and expensive extras, and, at the same time, feel sure that they enjoy every comfort. The unusual success and continued increase of the School, prove not only that the exertions of the proprietor have hitherto been completely successful, but also have shown the necessity of still greater exertions on his part to produce an establishment suited to, and equal to the demands of, the present age. A change of Schools being acknowledged by all to be most pernicious, it is his desire to provide for all classes of Pupils, so that young gentlemen may COMMENCE and COMPLETE their EDUCATION at Grove House. With this view an extensive and commodious building has been taken, to be used entirely as a PREPARATORY SCHOOL for LITTLE BOYS UNDER TEN YEARS OF AGE, and the present building will be retained for the more advanced Pupils. It is confidently expected that this division of study will produce great and beneficial results.

Brill is one of the most healthy spots in the kingdom. This is proved by the fact that no case of serious illness, or contagious disorder, has ever occurred at Grove House. Brill-hill, upon which the village is situated, commands a most delightful and extensive prospect of 200 miles in circumference.

TERMS.
THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL, 18 Guineas per annum.
THE UPPER SCHOOL, 20 " "

This sum includes all those items generally charged as extras, requisites, &c. The following are some of the advantages of this establishment: Sound teaching, constant oversight, absence of corporal punishment, parental kindness, unlimited supply of the best provisions, spacious and lofty rooms, and healthful locality.

If desired, the Pupils are allowed to write to their parents without being required to show their letters to their teachers. No better guarantee for proper treatment can be given.

References to Parents of Pupils in all parts of the kingdom; also, if required, in France and Germany.

A Prospectus will be forwarded on application to the Principal, Mr. W. C. Clark, Grove House, Brill, Bucks.

COALS.—Best Coals only.—COCKERELL

and Co.'s price is now 26s. per ton net for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to Her Majesty.—13, Cornhill; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars; and Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Fimlico.

COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—LEA

and CO., HIGHBURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—HETTON'S, 25s. PER TON, the best house coals in the world, are brought direct from the Colliery to the Poplar Docks, by the screw-steamers *Cochrane*, *Hetton*, and *Northumberland*; or the *Marchioness* of Londonderry's *Stewart's* Wallend delivered, screened, to any part of London, at 26s. per ton cash. Highgate, Hampstead, Hornsey, or Edmonton, 1s. per ton extra. All orders to be addressed to LEA and CO., Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, or Kingsland.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE ANTI-MAYNOOTH POLICY.

"As for Maynooth," says the *Irish Quarterly* reviewer, whose article we brought under our readers' notice last week, and from which we have this week transferred into our own columns whatever is pertinent to the subject in hand, "As for Maynooth, Mr. Miall may be well assured that if Irish Catholics could be made to believe that its suppression would lead to the results claimed for it, none would be more forward in the work of destruction than themselves." We are not sanguine enough to imagine that we can work this belief into the minds of the Irish Catholics. But assuredly it is *ours*, and we shall presently give reasons for the faith that is in us. Meanwhile, we take the liberty of pointing out to this writer, that our belief operates upon us to precisely the same effect as he says it would operate upon Irish Catholics if it were once produced in their minds. They would use the repeal of the Maynooth Endowment as a stepping-stone to the abolition of the Irish Establishment, if they were but convinced that the one would lead to the other. Now, we are so convinced—and we can hardly account, therefore, for the rather bitter feeling with which we are admonished not to act upon our conviction in this matter.

We are told that in voting with Mr. Spooner, whilst we are at the same time attempting to compass the impartial disendowment of *all* religious bodies in Ireland, we are looking one way and rowing another, but that what is "good in aquatics is bad in morality." To be candid, we will admit that it is possible to put the matter in this light. No doubt, our main object, according to the professions we have made, is to secure *religious equality* for all classes of our Irish fellow-subjects—and it may be fairly enough represented to us that in withdrawing the Maynooth Endowment, prior to the disendowment of the Irish Church, we are taking a step towards greater *inequality* than now exists, in the hope of *hereafter* putting all Churches on the same level of relationship to the law. But it is plain from the sentence with which we commence this article, that the reviewer himself is conscious that the question is capable of being looked at under another aspect, and that, so looked at, it will lead to very different practical conclusions. The repeal of the Maynooth Endowment Act may be considered solely as it involves a question of *equity*—in which case it will be reasonable for Irish Catholics to ask how it is possible to withdraw from them the small pittance annually doled out to them by law, and still leave the Protestant Church Establishment unassailed, without inflicting upon them a flagrant injustice. Or it may be viewed as also involving a question of *policy*—in which case it will be dealt with as means to an end, and will take its moral complexion, not from what it is in itself, but from the object for the attainment of which it is sacrificed. The general who goes up to besiege a stronghold which has long domineered over the neighbourhood, may begin his operations by ordering the suburbs to be razed to the ground. As a matter

of strategy he may fully justify the proceeding—but if the inhabitants of the suburbs, taking for granted that his strategy is delusive, choose to arraign his conduct on moral grounds, and complain that he has elected to destroy their property, it certainly will be difficult for him to make a satisfactory reply.

So long as the Maynooth question remained purely a question of equity, Mr. Miall and several of the British Voluntaries in Parliament voted against Mr. Spooner—i.e. they voted "No" to the question that his "words" should "stand part of the question." But they very speedily found that by persistence in this line of tactics, they would preclude all chance of making way for the great principle which it was their main object to advance. The coalition of the endowed against any attack upon endowments compelled the Voluntaries to consider whether it was possible to get at the citadel without helping to capture one of the outworks, and whether it would not be wise to lend their strength against the weakest. They came to the conclusion that the withdrawal of the Maynooth Endowment would greatly forward their design of abolishing all State support of religion in Ireland—and, although to commence with Maynooth was no part of their plan, it became almost necessarily a part of their policy, to aid in an attack upon that endowment got up and carried on by others. Their alliance with Mr. Spooner amounts to no more than this—that Mr. Spooner, moved by considerations which they disclaim, having persevered in submitting to the House of Commons a proposition which, so far as it goes, will effect part of the object the Voluntaries have at heart, and in their belief will open the way to them for achieving all that they wish, and all that the Irish Catholics wish, they have deemed it politic to say "Aye" to that proposition.

But further. The Liberation Society were conscious that as soon as they exchanged the ground of equity for that of policy, they brought themselves under the most stringent obligation to adopt a plan of operations which would make it abundantly clear that they had shifted their ground only with a view more speedily and effectually to reach the end at which they aimed—namely, complete religious equality in Ireland. Accordingly, at the close of the session in which Mr. Miall and those parliamentary friends with whom he is accustomed to act, had voted for the repeal of the Maynooth endowment, that gentleman, at the request of the Liberation Society, placed on the books a notice, for the following session, of a motion to consider the temporalities of the Irish Church, and in conformity with that notice brought the question forward in the shape of a proposal for the impartial disendowment of all religious bodies in Ireland. To say nothing of the drift of Mr. Miall's speech on that occasion, the motion itself was a plain declaration to the public, English as well as Irish, that the singling out of Maynooth for disendowment, if looked upon as an end complete in itself, was unfair, and that the Voluntaries who had voted with Mr. Spooner, had done so with a view to substitute for his narrow policy, one that should be truly national and equitable. Their motives, therefore, could not well be misunderstood—nor, as it seems to us, can they be charged with professing one thing and doing another.

But their policy, says the reviewer, is a mistaken policy. Possibly so—but till it is shown to be so, it will not be abandoned. With great and sincere respect for this writer, it does not appear to us that he has grappled with the real strength of the question.

In the first place, he has not offered us large encouragement even on the supposition that his terms are complied with. He represents opinion in Ireland as all but universal in favour of the object aimed at by Mr. Miall—but he plainly doubts whether that opinion can be condensed into organised political force. We agree with him in both respects—and hence we see no very urgent inducement to forego a line of tactics which promises, to our thinking, a not distant success.

In the second place, he mistakes the *rationale* of the course we are now pursuing. We do not desire to stir up in Ireland a fierce flame of sectarian resentment in the anticipation that it will consume the Establishment. Nor is it, if we may so speak, at all to the interest of the principle we represent, that a "No Popery" cry should be prolonged in this country. It does not fall in with our views to exacerbate religious animosities on either side of the Channel. We deprecate as strongly as he can do, three or four years of "savage controversy" terminating in a triumph of ecclesiastical exclusiveness. But he must pardon us the frank utterance of our opinion that the Irish Roman Catholics, while consulting their pride, are missing their opportunity. As it is quite clear that the policy embodied in the Maynooth Endowment Act cannot be perpetuated, much less expanded—as it is now a matter of certainty that religious equality in Ireland cannot be reached by the path of endowments—it would appear to us a grand stroke of policy in the Roman Catholic body, to convert by *their own act* what is now a source of weakness into a position of strength. If they saw clearly, and were resolved to act boldly, they would snatch victory out of Mr. Spooner's hands. They would *themselves* propose the disendowment of Maynooth, avowedly as the first step towards universal disendowment in Ireland. They would thus turn Mr. Spooner's position. They would save themselves from a defensive war. They would gain for themselves the *prestige* of a victory, instead of being obliged to sit down under the humiliation of a defeat. And having thus quelled the "No Popery" cry among British constituencies, they would leave the way open to all who love fair play and justice, to deal with the Irish Church as flagrantly violating both. Certainly, they would gain infinitely more by pursuing this bold course, than by quarrelling with their friends on this side the water, because they won't help them to maintain an unprofitable and not very honourable compromise.

In the third place, the reviewer seems to us to have completely overlooked, or at any rate, not to have put any estimate upon, the immense amount of *vis inertia* which the "settlement" of a controversy invariably imparts to the parliamentary mind. When Sir Robert Peel proposed the endowment of Maynooth he did so, without a doubt, to save the Establishment in Ireland. True, he imposed no conditions on the Roman Catholic body—he was too sagacious a statesman for that. But the whole thing was looked upon as a settlement which the Irish Roman Catholics having accepted, with whatever protestations, they would be morally incapacitated for disturbing. The effect of it has been to diffuse through the House a great dislike to re-open the question. Talk as you will of the Irish Church as a nuisance, an insult, an outrage—three out of four of the members you address will agree with you in the abstract—but will protest against agitating quiet waters. They would be glad enough to maintain the compromise—it is an excellent one for the Establishment. It was Dr. Wiseman's insane policy that re-awakened in Great Britain the "No Popery" furor, and led to Mr. Spooner's motion. The disposition of Parliament is to hold fast the compromise—knowing that so long as it lasts it guarantees safety to the Irish Church. And the vast majority of those who vote against Mr. Spooner, do so for no other purpose than to protect a Church which cannot be otherwise defended. Nothing but powerful external influences could compel the House to vote as they did last session in the teeth of their own inclination. Happily, as we think, the unsettlement of a disastrous compromise comes from the ultra establishmentarian party. We wish to give effect to their suicidal policy, because we know how completely it will deprive those whose only excuse for acquiescing in the continuance of the Irish Church is the importance of preserving the *status quo*, of all ground for upholding what they know to be both a crime and a blunder.

The Maynooth Endowment is a supurific—as

such it was originally proposed—as such it has operated down to the present moment. It would be idle, in our judgment, to pretend that it has not exercised upon Roman Catholic members a moderating, we may almost say a paralyzing influence. But its most fatal effect is to be sought for elsewhere. Upon the consciences of Protestant members, it acts as an anodyne, effectually preventing every twinge which would otherwise be felt whenever the Irish Church Establishment was obtruded upon attention. We cannot, indeed, undertake to say how many members there may be who “lay the flattering unction to their soul” that the act of 1845 was “a settlement” of an old and angry dispute, and that so long as they vote against the change as proposed by Spooner, they are justified in resisting change as proposed by Miall. But this we do know—that the statesmen of the House are thoroughly alive to the fact that the Maynooth Endowment once repealed, the Church of England in Ireland would not be worth five years’ purchase. It is nothing but the Maynooth grant which prevents the Irish Church from being publicly recognised as the greatest political enormity of the age. The fresh mould, however thinly scattered, prevents the nuisance from exhaling its pungent odours.

The Liberation Society have acted consistently in this matter from the beginning. In 1845 they opposed the bill of Sir Robert Peel, on the ground of their hostility to the endowment system, and of their conviction that the measure was designed and calculated to strengthen that system. As soon as the bill had become an act, they declared their determination of seizing the first favourable opportunity of repealing it. And now they give effect to their former professions by voting with Mr. Spooner, and, at the same time, putting forward a proposition for dealing alike with all religious bodies in Ireland. They may be charged with “immorality” on this account—but, we fancy, it is a species of immorality which does not greatly afflict their conscience. They have an idea that they know what they are about—and the Irish Quarterly reviewer has not yet succeeded, we apprehend, in dispossessing them of it.

THE “IRISH QUARTERLY REVIEW” ON THE DISENDOWMENT MOVEMENT.

We fulfil our engagement of last week in reprinting for our readers such passages in the article from the Irish Quarterly on “Mr. Miall and his Policy,” as relate to the Maynooth Question and its treatment by British Voluntaries:—

MAYNOOTH HELD ONLY AS A RECOGNITION.

The destruction of the Church Establishment involves the suppression of Maynooth, but the converse of the proposition would be far from true, for the reasons we have already assigned. As for Maynooth, Mr. Miall may be well assured that if Irish Catholics could be made to believe that its suppression would lead to the results claimed for it, none would be more forward in the work of destruction than themselves. But they have no such hope, or rather their conviction is the other way. They cannot believe that after three or four years of savage controversy, in which they should have to act purely on the defensive, during which they should be yearly branded with the mark of the beast, paraded as Guys, baited by the most brutal portion of the English people, and finally disarmed and defeated, any one would dream of doing an act of justice, even of admitted justice, to them. As well send Miss Nightingale to a wounded rattle-snake, or give Popenk’s cough lozenges to an asthmatic hyena—the hope is preposterous; it is entertained by Mr. Miall in perfect good faith, but argues a simplicity not uncommon in men of the acutest minds. We at all events cannot give it a thought; we are ready to abandon Maynooth, on terms certainly, but not without asking an equivalent. We invite the society to regard the grant as a mere pledge retained in our hands, as a recognizance from the society itself to prosecute the Church Establishment, not to conviction, for that has been done already, but to judgment; and we gladly undertake to hand back the recognizance the moment the sentence of opinion shall have been ratified and consummated by the action of the law.

CO-OPERATION WITH MR. SPOONER CONDEMNED.

We consider it immoral for any man of liberal opinions to co-operate with Mr. Spooner; and we believe it to be injudicious, because if the grant be withdrawn from Maynooth, it will not be in consequence of the sound opinions diffused by Mr. Miall, but of the bad passions inflamed by Mr. Spooner. We cannot advocate the policy that would say, “If I cannot subvert the Establishment by strictly legitimate means, I will consider any means legitimate; if I cannot secure the triumph of my principle by its virtue or my own, I will resort amongst the worst passions that can unsettle the judgment or corrupt the hearts of men. I will commit an injustice that I may have the satisfaction of repairing it, and perpetuate confusion through the love of order.” But this is merely the moral aspect of the question, and we think there is a logical application of our views that will not fail to recommend itself to Mr. Miall.

If Maynooth be suppressed, Mr. Miall well knows, in the first place, that for the time being at least, it will be the triumph of fanaticism, and can only be compassed through the intervention of that fury. His principle will never be able to effect it, and will most positively not be allowed to profit by the event. It is not by stimulating English hatred that you will succeed in abolishing the Irish Establishment. The people of England will not discriminate between the various opponents of Maynooth, for the English as a body are not sufficiently educated in politics to care for Mr. Miall’s principle, although they are coming to understand it; but they can be influenced by fanaticism to do any wrong at any risk, if religion be the pretext and Ireland

the victim. On the other hand, Ireland is not what she was; the slouch is wearing out of the gait of Irish Catholics, and along with the slouch they are beginning to forget the swagger in which they sometimes indulged, and not harmlessly. They have for years been in the enjoyment of rights that cannot be kept back; they have been increasing in wealth, intelligence, and power. Their ambition will never slacken while the State withholds from them one privilege enjoyed by any class of their countrymen. The dignity of citizenship has had its effect in sobering and giving stability to their character. They threaten less, but they are infinitely more reliant. Their capacity for public duty, and their integrity in public trust, are no longer matters of speculation. They begin to take promotion as of course, and if they have an accurate remembrance of their wrongs, they have a still more distinct apprehension of their rights. Should Maynooth be suppressed, the body of the people will not vapour—some foolish oratory will naturally have vent, a given but moderate number of defiance will be hurled, and strong resolutions will be carried by acclamation, but the mischief will not lie there; national animosity will be envenomed to a degree of which Mr. Miall has a faint conception. Seminaries will be established in Naples, in France, in Vienna;—in fine, wherever hatred of the English name and institutions can be propagated or imbibed—the work of the last fifty years will be undone; the web so toilsomely and so tediously woven will be unravelled in a night, and England will find the drivelling of Spooner a draught more bitter than any from the sixth phial, and Irish disaffection a more formidable weapon than the little horn. We would press it upon Mr. Miall and the English Voluntaries not to touch what has been offered to idols, to refrain their hands from men that have been dragged through the claws, and fouled by the obscenities of Irish Orangism; we should entreat them not to have the appearance of waiting upon “Protestant Associations,” as Russian serfs are said to get drunk upon the voided swill of their master’s debauch; we should ask them not to work with their enemies against their friends.

IRISH VIEWS OF THE NEW DISENDOWMENT POLICY.

The final question comes—how are we to deal with Mr. Miall and his society? He offers himself as an able and zealous ally. He represents a society which we think we have accurately described. He represents a principle which is being rapidly diffused and taking deep root; it is in his power to do us most important service, and his inclination seems to correspond with his power. The party at the head of which he stands in the agitation of the question, is at once the most energetic and the most cool-headed in Parliament. All these advantages he brings with him to the Irish Alliance, and it is a serious duty for those to whom they are offered to take every precaution to estimate them duly. As might be expected, there is considerable diversity of opinion. Some not only believe that we should co-operate with Mr. Miall, but recommend that we should enter completely into the spirit of his agitation, adopting all his principles and following his policy implicitly. It is through English opinion alone, they say, that we can hope to reach the Establishment. It must fall by English hands; help will visit us from beyond the sea, and the liberation we have so unprofitably struggled for at home will come to us. “*Graia minus quod remor ab urbe.*” Others, again, having confidence like ourselves in the good intentions, and, generally, correct views of Mr. Miall, and being anxious to avail themselves of his good offices, are unwilling, nevertheless, to pass over into his camp and lose their independence of action, and their identity, in his party. Some, it must be admitted, but we believe they are not numerous, have no confidence whatever in Mr. Miall and the Non-conformists, and very many, while accepting the Voluntary principle as good in the abstract, and suitable to themselves in particular, are not only indifferent to its extension in England, but believe that its enforcement in Ireland is obtainable by the Irish themselves, and by them alone. There may, of course, be other shades of opinion which we are unable to catch, and it is equally of course that some men have such varying complexions of opinion that their changes cannot easily be registered, but on the whole we think our division sufficiently exhaustive, or, in other words, that it includes every section of petitioners proper to be taken into account, those only excepted with whom Mr. Miall and we have nothing in common.

Neither those who adopt Mr. Miall’s views exclusively, nor those who refuse him any confidence whatever, are, as far as we can discover, influential from numbers or energy; but with reference to the other sections whose opinions we share, although we have no commission to speak for them, we believe we are right in saying, that if Mr. Miall set any value on their support, or have any hope of inducing them to come to a definite understanding with him on the subject of the Anglican Establishment in Ireland, he will abandon his present line of action upon the Maynooth question, and also as regards the *Regium Donum*. We have already stated, and will now for clearness briefly repeat, our own objection to the alliance between Mr. Miall and Mr. Spooner. The former knows, and will admit he knows, or we are mistaken in our ideas both of his ability and of his honesty, that if the withdrawal of the Maynooth grant be accomplished, it will be owing, not in the slightest degree to the respectable principle he advocates, and in which we all concur, but to the detestable bigotry lying so profusely under the beautiful surface of the English character; as Milton describes the materials of Satan’s artillery to have lain beneath the soil of heaven. This is sought out and torn up by black and grimy fanaticism; it is compounded by demoniacs of a lower order still, by bishop-burning mobs, profane parodists of the Catechism, intensely controversial pickpockets, night-walkers of burning Protestantism. It is retailed for the profit of more exalted sinners by obscure and disowned agents, by W. B. and others of the trade who in this way at least have emerged from their obscurity and been damned to everlasting fame; it is exploded by men whose more especial duty is supposed to be the diffusion of charity and peace; it is, we repeat, the sole moving power in the anti-Maynooth campaign; to it alone the victory must be due; and if Mr. Miall continue to defile himself by contact with the men who are engaged in this abominable traffic, he cannot fail to create disgust amongst those to whom he is looking for support. The Irish Catholic cares less for the Maynooth endowment than Mr. Miall can at all imagine; but rightly interpreting the anti-Maynooth agitation as an

outrage, a defiance, a declaration of war, an actual war—as, in fact, all that it is intended to be; he not only resists it as he is bound to do in honour and in conscience, but he must identify with its authors all those who persevere in co-operating with them: and if he be compelled to acknowledge the purity of their motives, he cannot but question the soundness of their understanding.

A WARNING AS TO THE FUTURE.

Mr. Miall cannot be taken by surprise, if we say that his present course provokes suspicion, and will soon begin to disgust. This may be very unreasonable, very injudicious, very unfortunate, but it is not the less natural, not the less inevitable, or the less to be taken into account by a practical man who wishes to effect his object, and is obliged to calculate his resources. The Irish people, whether Catholic or Presbyterian, cannot see Mr. Miall in league with their enemies, and believe him their friend—they will not put their trust in a man that serves two masters—they will hold by their old-fashioned distinction between God and Baal; they will continue to detest monstrous friendships and kissing extremes. Let them have an unmistakable bull, a thoroughbred horse, or a downright man; but they loathe your Minotaur as a pagan indecency, and they will prove Lapithæ to your Centaurs. Mr. Miall may plead the privilege of all boatmen to look one way and row another, but he will be answered, that what is good in aquatics, may be bad in morality, and that, at all events, people are against it, and will have nothing to do with it. It is a painful thing that it should be in the power of a man like Mr. Spooner to revive and envenom hatred, to perpetuate disunion, and to poison conciliation in a country such as ours; but it is more painful still, that honourable men should be found to aid him in so bad an enterprise; and we further say it is painful that Mr. Miall should not have already seen, that a consummation, which cannot be the triumph of virtuous means, cannot be virtuous or profitable in itself.

BIRMINGHAM SCHOLASTIC INSTITUTION FOR THE SONS OF MINISTERS.

This Society was formed in the year 1850, and its object is to assist ministers of limited stipend to educate their sons. The annual examination of the pupils has recently taken place, the testimonials relative to which are inserted in another part of our paper.

We congratulate the Rev. T. H. Morgan on the valuable testimony of Dr. Davidson and his colleague, Mr. Stevenson. Such statements from gentlemen of known erudition and character are of intrinsic value.

The efforts of Mr. Morgan to promote the education of ministers’ sons deserve public encouragement, and while it is gratifying to know that above 100 boys, of various denominations, have been placed under his care by the committee, it is also an important feature in the establishment at Shireland Hall, that a considerable number of private pupils are educated there. We feel pleasure in directing attention to these facts, as we may hereby be instrumental in securing for the school at Birmingham the consideration it evidently deserves.

THE BISHOP OF RIPON.—The confirmation of the election of the Rev. R. Bickersteth, D.D., the newly-appointed Bishop of Ripon, took place at York Cathedral, on Saturday, with the accustomed ceremonies.

CHURCH LITIGATION.—The *Liberator*, referring to the Denison and Knightsbridge Churches law-suits, says: “These are not the only cases which are putting Church briefs into the lawyers’ bags, for the Tiverton Burial Board has now to fight the wall question in the Queen’s Bench, and even the incumbency of Clackenwell cannot be filled up without, first a suit in the Consistory Court, then an application to a Vice-Chancellor, and after that an appeal to the Lords’ Justices, whose decision will, we should hope, be accepted as final. The tendency to litigation is obviously on the increase in the Establishment. Nor is it surprising; for as its arrangements are based on law, to a greater extent than those of unestablished bodies, and its legal arrangements are of a hopelessly complex character, party-strife naturally makes its existence felt in the law courts as well as in the pulpit and the press.”

THE CHURCH DISPUTE AT HURST.—The Rev. Mr. Cameron, the Incumbent of Hurst, near Reading, is to be proceeded against in the Ecclesiastical Court, in consequence of the innovations he has introduced, and particularly for closing up one of the eastern doors, so as to prevent any approach thereby to the newly-formed altar. The promoter of the suit is Captain Garth, who, in conjunction with Sir Edward Conroy, Bart., and Mr. Levison Gower, has taken an active part in opposition to Mr. Cameron’s proceedings.

WESLEYAN REFORM MOVEMENT.—The *Wesleyan Times* says: “If the plain truth must be plainly spoken, the past year does not afford us, as Methodist Reformers, much of pride or of pleasure in the retrospect. If the existing committee can but manage to get the rough business of amalgamation off its hands, it will have fairly finished its work, and may in all reason expect to receive an honourable exemption from further labour.”

CHURCH-RATE SEIZURE AT MILTON.—On Tuesday morning, the 30th ult., the constable and policeman of Milton appeared at the residence of the Rev. W. E. Barrett, Congregational minister, for the purpose of taking forcible possession of so much of his household furniture as in their judgment would suffice to cover the amount of a Church-rate demanded and refused, with all the expenses attending the enforcement thereof. They pretty nearly stripped the first room they entered, and then proceeded to ransack other parts of the house for further supplies. The several items were afterwards valued by a friend, skilled in those matters, and

were supposed to be worth about 6l. The amount of the rate was 3s. 6d. We have since had the opportunity of witnessing the practical force of the Church-rate sale. On Wednesday last, at noon, Mr. Fullagar offered for sale, at the George Inn, Milton, the above-mentioned goods and chattels. For some time previous to the hour fixed for selling it was evident that a demonstration was intended. After the auctioneer had summoned sufficient courage to make his appearance in the sale room, and read the conditions of sale, the Rev. J. Moss stated that he intended to purchase the several lots, to be immediately returned to Mr. Parrett. He expressed his wish that no one should bid against him, as he should offer at first the minimum of bidding, viz., 6d., for each lot; and in such case the nine lots would have realised but 4s. 6d. Out of some eighty or ninety persons no one appeared disposed to thwart the device. As it was, Mr. Moss just ran up the first seven lots to an amount sufficient to cover the rate and expenses, and then stopped the sale. Mr. Moss stated that there was a strong feeling in the room, in favour of an immediate subscription being made, to free Mr. Parrett from all expense in the affair. This being the case, his hat should be made the treasury. In less than three minutes, more than sufficient to pay the rate and all expenses was contributed; the poor actually vying with the rich in the freeness and abundance of their contributions. The auctioneer, to mark his view of the injustice of the law, declared his willingness to be a first contributor. The original rate was 3s. 6d., expenses about 1l. 12s., total 1l. 15s. 6d. Collected on the spot 1l. 18s., with promises of more if any should be required.—*Sittingbourne Gazette*.

ILLEGAL CHURCH-RATE AT TONBRIDGE.—An adjourned meeting of the vestry was held at this place on Monday, for the purpose of passing the churchwarden's accounts for 1855, and for making a rate for the current year, when the accounts were declared unsatisfactory by the meeting, and disallowed by a majority of three to one. The estimate for the current year having been read over, and appearing to contain many things that were unnecessary, if not illegal, a motion was made by Mr. Biggs, seconded by Mr. Baker: "That the meeting adjourn for three months to reconsider and revise the estimate." This motion, after various subterfuges, the chairman, the Rev. Mr. Lawrence, absolutely refused to put to the meeting, and, in spite of the protests of the mover and seconder, proceeded to put another motion, to the effect "that a rate of threepence be made." The majority of the meeting, disgusted by such a flagrant and unblushing violation of law, refused to vote on the question or take any further part in the meeting, and the chairman declared the rate carried. Before the meeting separated, a protest against these proceedings was drawn up and signed by three-fourths of the rate-payers present. The Dissenters of this place are more than ever disposed to contest these arbitrary proceedings, and under the circumstances there can be no doubt that the payment of the present rate will be safely and successfully resisted.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN SWEDEN.—According to the constitution of Sweden, every subject has full and complete religious freedom, as long as he does not invade his neighbour's civil rights. Notwithstanding this, the clergy constantly endeavour, under virtue of an old paragraph in the criminal code, to have persons punished who leave the established communion. Unfortunately, they too often succeed in getting them exiled or imprisoned; indeed, about a twelvemonth or so ago, there were more than fifty persons in one parish imprisoned for dissent. These are called "Läsare," i.e., readers (scil. of the Bible). His Majesty, in his address to the Houses of Parliament, recommended that the law should be put in conformity with the constitution, which, indeed, is what every reasonable man wishes. The Minister, however, seems inclined only partially to fall in with his Majesty's recommendation, as, although in some things he proposes to abolish the persecuting law, in others he completely sets at nought the constitution, and proposes new laws for oppressing the dissenter which did not exist before. His Majesty's commission to Ministers was to alter the common law in conformity with this fundamental law, and such is the nation's wish. But the Ministerial measure, which is said to be the work of the Minister of Education (Dr. Anjou) and the Bishop of Lund (Dr. Thomander) is very unsatisfactory to the people. It proposes in the teeth of the constitution, to punish with fine and imprisonment the man who endeavours, "by persuasion," to get his neighbour to think as he thinks; to invade the parent's right, and fine and imprison the parents who teach their own child their own religion. It is to be hoped that Ministers will succeed in carrying this measure, such a gross infraction of the parental right is so directly contrary to every Swede's feelings.

Religious Intelligence.

CREDITON.—A large number of the friends of the Independent Chapel at Crediton took tea together on the 6th inst., after which a handsome Christmas-tree, which was generously and kindly given by J. W. Butler, Esq., of Downes, was stripped of the useful articles with which it was laden, and sold for the benefit of the chapel. Interesting addresses were delivered by the Revs. H. Madgin, of Trouton; D. Hewit, of Exeter; H. Pope, of Sandford; and W. Biggs, of Chenton. Mr. Madgin set forth "The Origin, Antiquity, and Use of Earthly Temples;" and the Rev. D. Hewit followed with an address upon "The Building and Adornments of the Spiritual Temple."

GRAVESEND SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.—A lecture was delivered on Monday evening, the 13th inst., in the Wesleyan Chapel, Milton-road, for the above

society, by the Rev. A. D. Salmon, a Christian Israelite, on the subject of the Ancient Jewish Tabernacle, illustrated by a large number of beautiful dissolving views. Both the lecture and illustrations highly gratified a large congregation, which filled to inconvenience, although admission was not free, this spacious chapel.

SEDBERGH, YORKSHIRE.—The annual tea-meeting in connexion with the Independent Church and congregation in the above town was held on Monday, the 5th inst. The attendance was unusually large—nearly 400 partaking of tea. After tea, the Rev. P. Jones, the pastor, occupying the chair, impressive addresses were delivered by the Revs. W. Kelsey, of Dent; W. Fern, of Hawes; and Mr. Tattersall, of Sedberg; the chapel, beautifully decorated with evergreens, was crowded to excess. A choice selection of sacred music, among which was Handel's grand Hallelujah Chorus, was sung at intervals by the choir of the chapel, in a style which reflected the greatest credit on their ability and perseverance. On the following day, the annual tea-meeting for the Sabbath-school children was held, when upwards of 120 sat down to tea. Several pieces of music were sung by the children. Their recitations of sacred music and poetry were remarkably correct, distinct, and impressive. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. P. Jones, and Messrs. Savage and Tattersall.

THE WORKING CLASSES, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE.—There are few towns, we think, where more energetic and philanthropic measures are adopted for the welfare of the working-classes, than in Newport. A few months since, a practical lecture was delivered to the class by a talented gentleman, who did not scruple to lay open the homes of the workmen to the public gaze, and point out what was a blot on the character of the owners, or what was to be admired, with counsel and reproof which will long be remembered. Now, the friends of the working classes have opened an excellent institution in the most public thoroughfare, and fitted it up excellently well for their pleasure, information, and instruction. But one of the most popular efforts, we think, is that in which the Rev. F. Pollard, minister of the Dock-street Independent Chapel, is now zealously engaged. This eloquent pastor appears to be deeply imbued with a warm-hearted philanthropy on behalf of his fellow-creatures. His sermons are always characterised by genuine Christianity; his hearers are always gratified and edified by what emanates from him; and he is truly a successful and popular preacher. It is, however, in regard to the working classes that his heart appears most to expand. This is the second year in which he has been engaged in delivering public addresses to that class, in some attractive public place. Believing that special appeals to this class would be more useful than general sermons, his addresses, delivered last year on Sunday afternoons in the Town Hall, and this year in the Theatre, have always a direct and well-intended force, bearing at once upon the hearts and understandings of that portion of the community he is addressing. Thus his subjects have been "The call of the Gospel," "A more convenient season," "Resisting the Holy Ghost," "Sorrows of the wicked," "Good not to have been born," "Death-bed repentance," &c. These have been handled in that plain but often eloquent style for which Mr. Pollard is so well known. His large audiences, too, appear to feel these ministrations, as it was hoped they would; and it may fairly be asserted that no measure for the welfare of the working classes in a religious or social sense, has been more productive of sterling utility than this. Were there many more such ministers as Mr. Pollard in this and other towns it would be truly a great public blessing.—*Bristol Mercury*.

CHIT-CHAT OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Edwin Paxton Hood is a name which is not new for the first time before the religious public. He has written much of late years—some think too much and, in some instances, too hastily, for his own permanent fame as an author. Still there is no denying that he wields a vigorous and original pen, and that he has far more likelihood of becoming a real ornament to Dissenting literature, than many an ambitious twaddler whom it would be more invidious than difficult to name. The Congregational Literary Register for 1856, at the end of the new Year Book, shows, more's the pity, such "a beggarly account of empty boxes," such a lamentable paucity of substantive works—not all of which are above par—that amidst the shoals of pamphlets, tracts, single sermons, and such small fry, Mr. Hood, with his two or three octavos, is quite a Triton amongst the minnows. From what we know of his works, he seems to us to be a writer of considerable promise, and one likely to become known eventually far beyond the limits of an ism—of course we mean should he happily prove himself wise enough to learn from unfavourable critics. A very able writer on Wordsworth, in the current number of the *National Review*, has already made Mr. Hood's biography of the poet the text of his article. We deem this no slight honour to that gentleman, although the reviewer's judgment upon the book is somewhat cynical, and although we have not forgotten the story of the man who boasted of the King's having spoken to him, but when pressed for particulars was forced to confess that the only communication addressed to him by his Majesty was to tell him to get out of his way. The *National* says: "Mr. Hood's

life of Wordsworth is written with a violent desire to be transcendental. It indicates some real love for Wordsworth's poetry, and some confused insight into his character; but it is rendered extremely unpleasant and unreadable by agonising eloquence, and the strained mannerisms of an attitude philosophy. The style is grandiose, and the thought is hopelessly tangled, with now and then a gleam of true criticism; but for the rest, consisting of a bewildered mass of vague and half-seen analogies. Thus we are told of the 'identity between the mind of Wordsworth and the mind of the ancient Pelasgians,' a supposed identity, which is illustrated by a most trying burst of eloquence concerning the Pleiades and fair-haired blossoms, and love blotted out by gloom, and, in short, all the abysses. Again, we have a very long dissertation indeed on the essence of Grecian drama, only, as it appears, because Wordsworth is held to be Grecian and is not held to be dramatic. The volume is fatally incoherent, and tainted throughout with that most painful of all literary plagues, the vanity of fine writing. We regret this the more, because there are not wanting in the book glimpses of really earnest, personal conviction, and genuine admiration for the theme; but these are all but smothered in the artificial excitements of the volcanic school of literature. We lay down the book with something not unlike, perhaps, what its author meant (if he had any meaning) by that magnificent expression which he has discovered for us, 'an awful hieroglyphic sigh.'

We trust Mr. Hood will survive this smart caricature, consoling himself with the reflection that his rival admirer of Wordsworth's muse has at least not ignored him. An antagonist of this calibre will help the unknown dissenting author, who has dared to make Wordsworth his subject, in emerging from obscurity. Many of our readers may not be aware that Mr. Hood is an Independent minister at North Nibley, in Gloucestershire, a place which we suppose will be found in any very copious gazetteer. For the last two Sundays, however, he has been preaching in town, at the school-rooms under the new and, indeed, as yet, unfinished chapel in the Offord-road, Islington. From parties who heard him on the latter of the two occasions, we learn that his sermons were of a very interesting and original character. We are not in the habit of decanting on the eloquence of the pulpit, or the reputed author of the "Lamps of the Temple" might fairly be made the subject of an observation or two, for which we have materials at hand. But we forbear. We may perhaps mention, however, without impropriety, that some of his illustrations, particularly in his morning discourses, which was on the unbelief of Thomas, are described as having been very characteristic, and quite in the style with which the readers of his books are familiar. We may instance the comparison of reason to a blind Belshazzar led by the little child, Faith, and some fragments which he read from an unpublished supplement to the "Pilgrim's Progress," by Bunyan, jun. The latter especially are said to have fallen upon the congregation with a rather startling effect. Should Mr. Hood be invited to London, as seems in contemplation, and should he accept the summons, he is likely to prove an acquisition to metropolitan Dissenting circles.

Two of the Quarterlies, the *London* and the *Edinburgh*, treat their readers to dissertations on that pleasant subject, with which most people desire to be at least practically familiar, Longevity, apropos of the recent works upon the topic by M. Flourans and Mr. Bailey—the latter of whom, by-the-by, ought to be called Old Bailey, at least if his opinion upon the matter be worth having. And now a writer in *Notes and Queries*, determined to do his part in classifying the Macrobiotes, scandalises the *British Anti-Tobacco Society* in general, and the Rev. Hugh McNeile and his curates in particular, by drawing up a list of "Centenarian Smokers," two of whom are actually ladies, now, alas, no more. One of these Nicotian heroines died, it seems, no longer ago than last month. Her obituary (over which let the votary of the weed pipe his eye), extracted from the *Darlington and Stockton Times*, reads as follows: "Died, at the village of Wellbury, North Riding of the county of York, on the 10th inst., in the 110th year of her age, Jane Garbutt, widow. Deceased had been twice married, her husbands being sailors during the old war. For some years she had been maintained by the parish of Wellbury, having her own cottage and a female attendant. The old woman had dwindled into a small compass, but she was free from pain, retaining all her faculties to the last, and enjoying her pipe. About a year ago, the writer of this notice paid her a visit, and, as a 'brother piper,' took her a present of tobacco, which ingredient of bliss was always acceptable from her visitors. Asking of her the question how long she had smoked, her reply was, 'Vary nigh a hundred years!' Such a reply may be useful to those who allege that tobacco

such it was originally proposed—as such it has operated down to the present moment. It would be idle, in our judgment, to pretend that it has not exercised upon Roman Catholic members a moderating, we may almost say a paralysing, influence. But its most fatal effect is to be sought for elsewhere. Upon the consciences of Protestant members, it acts as an anodyne, effectually preventing every twinge which would otherwise be felt whenever the Irish Church Establishment was obtruded upon attention. We cannot, indeed, undertake to say how many members there may be who “lay the flattering unction to their soul” that the act of 1845 was “a settlement” of an old and angry dispute, and that so long as they vote against the change as proposed by Spooner, they are justified in resisting change as proposed by Miall. But this we do know—that the *statesmen* of the House are thoroughly alive to the fact that the Maynooth Endowment once repealed, the Church of England in Ireland would not be worth five years’ purchase. It is nothing but the Maynooth grant which prevents the Irish Church from being publicly recognised as the greatest political enormity of the age. The fresh mould, however thinly scattered, prevents the nuisance from exhaling its pungent odours.

The Liberation Society have acted consistently in this matter from the beginning. In 1845 they opposed the bill of Sir Robert Peel, on the ground of their hostility to the endowment system, and of their conviction that the measure was designed and calculated to strengthen that system. As soon as the bill had become an act, they declared their determination of seizing the first favourable opportunity of repealing it. And now they give effect to their former professions by voting with Mr. Spooner, and, at the same time, putting forward a proposition for dealing alike with all religious bodies in Ireland. They may be charged with “immorality” on this account—but, we fancy, it is a species of immorality which does not greatly afflict their conscience. They have an idea that they know what they are about—and the *Irish Quarterly* reviewer has not yet succeeded, we apprehend, in dispossessing them of it.

THE “IRISH QUARTERLY REVIEW” ON THE DISENDOWMENT MOVEMENT.

We fulfil our engagement of last week in reprinting for our readers such passages in the article from the *Irish Quarterly* on “Mr. Miall and his Policy,” as relate to the Maynooth Question and its treatment by British Voluntaries:—

MAYNOOTH HELD ONLY AS A RECOGNIZANCE.

The destruction of the Church Establishment involves the suppression of Maynooth, but the converse of the proposition would be far from true, for the reasons we have already assigned. As for Maynooth, Mr. Miall may be well assured that if Irish Catholics could be made to believe that its suppression would lead to the results claimed for it, none would be more forward in the work of destruction than themselves. But they have no such hope, or rather their conviction is the other way. They cannot believe that after three or four years of savage controversy, in which they should have to act purely on the defensive, during which they should be yearly branded with the mark of the beast, paraded as Guys, baited by the most brutal portion of the English people, and finally disarmed and defeated, any one would dream of doing an act of justice, even of admitted justice, to them. As well send Miss Nightingale to a wounded rattlesnake, or give Pocock’s cough lozenges to an asthmatic hyena—the hope is preposterous; it is entertained by Mr. Miall in perfect good faith, but argues a simplicity not uncommon in men of the acutest minds. We at all events cannot give it a thought; we are ready to abandon Maynooth, on terms certainly, but not without asking an equivalent. We invite the society to regard the grant as a mere pledge retained in our hands, as a recognizance from the society itself to prosecute the Church Establishment, not to conviction, for that has been done already, but to judgment; and we gladly undertake to hand back the recognizance the moment the sentence of opinion shall have been ratified and consummated by the action of the law.

CO-OPERATION WITH MR. SPOONER CONDEMNED.

We consider it immoral for any man of liberal opinions to co-operate with Mr. Spooner; and we believe it to be injudicious, because if the grant be withdrawn from Maynooth, it will not be in consequence of the sound opinions diffused by Mr. Miall, but of the bad passions inflamed by Mr. Spooner. We cannot advocate the policy that would say, “If I cannot subvert the Establishment by strictly legitimate means, I will consider any means legitimate; if I cannot secure the triumph of my principle by its virtue or my own, I will recruit amongst the worst passions that can unsettle the judgment or corrupt the hearts of men. I will commit an injustice that I may have the satisfaction of repairing it, and perpetuate confusion through the love of order.” But this is merely the moral aspect of the question, and we think there is a logical application of our views that will not fail to recommend itself to Mr. Miall.

If Maynooth be suppressed, Mr. Miall well knows, in the first place, that for the time being at least, it will be the triumph of fanaticism, and can only be compassed through the intervention of that fury. His principle will never be able to effect it, and will most positively not be allowed to profit by the event. It is not by stimulating English hatred that you will succeed in abolishing the Irish Establishment. The people of England will not discriminate between the various opponents of Maynooth, for the English as a body are not sufficiently educated in politics to care for Mr. Miall’s principle, although they are coming to understand it; but they can be influenced by fanaticism to do any wrong at any risk, if religion be the pretext and Ireland

the victim. On the other hand, Ireland is not what she was; the slouch is wearing out of the gait of Irish Catholics, and along with the slouch they are beginning to forget the swagger in which they sometimes indulged, and not harmlessly. They have for years been in the enjoyment of rights that cannot be kept back; they have been increasing in wealth, intelligence, and power. Their ambition will never slacken while the State withholds from them one privilege enjoyed by any class of their countrymen. The dignity of citizenship has had its effect in sobering and giving stability to their character. They threaten less, but they are infinitely more reliant. Their capacity for public duty, and their integrity in public trust, are no longer matters of speculation. They begin to take promotion as of course, and if they have an accurate remembrance of their wrongs, they have a still more distinct apprehension of their rights. Should Maynooth be suppressed, the body of the people will not vapour—some foolish oratory will naturally have vent, a given but moderate number of defiance will be hurled, and strong resolutions will be carried by acclamation, but the mischief will not lie there; national animosity will be envenomed to a degree of which Mr. Miall has a faint conception. Seminaries will be established in Naples, in France, in Vienna;—in fine, wherever hatred of the English name and institutions can be propagated or imbibed—the work of the last fifty years will be undone; the web so toilsomely and so tediously woven will be unravelled in a night, and England will find the drivelling of Spooner a draught more bitter than any from the sixth phial, and Irish disaffection a more formidable weapon than the little horn. We would press it upon Mr. Miall and the English Voluntaries not to touch what has been offered to idols, to refrain their hands from meats that have been dragged through the claws, and fouled by the obscenities of Irish Orangism; we should entreat them not to have the appearance of waiting upon “Protestant Associations,” as Russian serfs are said to get drunk upon the voided swill of their master’s debauch; we should ask them not to work with their enemies against their friends.

IRISH VIEWS OF THE NEW DISENDOWMENT POLICY.

The final question comes—how are we to deal with Mr. Miall and his society? He offers himself as an able and zealous ally. He represents a society which we think we have accurately described. He represents a principle which is being rapidly diffused and taking deep root; it is in his power to do us most important service, and his inclination seems to correspond with his power. The party at the head of which he stands in the agitation of the question, is at once the most energetic and the most cool-headed in Parliament. All these advantages he brings with him to the Irish Alliance, and it is a serious duty for those to whom they are offered to take every precaution to estimate them duly. As might be expected, there is considerable diversity of opinion. Some not only believe that we should co-operate with Mr. Miall, but recommend that we should enter completely into the spirit of his agitation, adopting all his principles and following his policy implicitly. It is through English opinion alone, they say, that we can hope to reach the Establishment. It must fall by English hands; help will visit us from beyond the sea, and the liberation we have so unprofitably struggled for at home will come to us. “*Graiid minime quod remur ab urbe*,” Others, again, having confidence like ourselves in the good intentions, and, generally, correct views of Mr. Miall, and being anxious to avail themselves of his good offices, are unwilling, nevertheless, to pass over into his camp and lose their independence of action, and their identity, in his party. Some, it must be admitted, but we believe they are not numerous, have no confidence whatever in Mr. Miall and the Non-conformists, and very many, while accepting the Voluntary principle as good in the abstract, and suitable to themselves in particular, are not only indifferent to its extension in England, but believe that its enforcement in Ireland is obtainable by the Irish themselves, and by them alone. There may, of course, be other shades of opinion which we are unable to catch, and it is equally of course that some men have such varying complexions of opinion that their changes cannot easily be registered, but on the whole we think our division sufficiently exhaustive, or, in other words, that it includes every section of politicians proper to be taken into account, those only excepted with whom Mr. Miall and we have nothing in common.

Neither those who adopt Mr. Miall’s views exclusively, nor those who refuse him any confidence whatever, are, as far as we can discover, influential from numbers or energy; but with reference to the other sections whose opinions we share, although we have no commission to speak for them, we believe we are right in saying, that if Mr. Miall set any value on their support, or have any hope of inducing them to come to a definite understanding with him on the subject of the Anglican Establishment in Ireland, he will abandon his present line of action upon the Maynooth question, and also as regards the *Regium Donum*. We have already stated, and will now for clearness briefly repeat, our own objection to the alliance between Mr. Miall and Mr. Spooner. The former knows, and will admit he knows, or we are mistaken in our ideas both of his ability and of his honesty, that if the withdrawal of the Maynooth grant be accomplished, it will be owing, not in the slightest degree to the respectable principle he advocates, and in which we all concur, but to the detestable bigotry lying so profusely under the beautiful surface of the English character; as Milton describes the materials of Satan’s artillery to have lain beneath the soil of heaven. This is sought out and torn up by black and grimy fanatics; it is compounded by demagogues of a lower order still, by bishop-burning mobs, profane parodists of the Catechism, intensely controversial pickpockets, night-walkers of burning Protestantism. It is retailed for the profit of more exalted sinners by obscure and disowned agents, by W. B. and others of the trade who in this way at least have emerged from their obscurity and been damned to everlasting fame; it is exploded by men whose more especial duty is supposed to be the diffusion of charity and peace; it is, we repeat, the sole moving power in the anti-Maynooth campaign; to it alone the victory must be due; and if Mr. Miall continue to defile himself by contact with the men who are engaged in this abominable traffic, he cannot fail to create disgust amongst those to whom he is looking for support. The Irish Catholic cares less for the Maynooth endowment than Mr. Miall can at all imagine; but rightly interpreting the anti-Maynooth agitation as an

outrage, a defiance, a declaration of war, an actual war—as, in fact, all that it is intended to be; he not only resists it as he is bound to do in honour and in conscience, but he must identify with its authors all those who persevere in co-operating with them; and if he be compelled to acknowledge the purity of their motives, he cannot but question the soundness of their understanding.

A WARNING AS TO THE FUTURE.

Mr. Miall cannot be taken by surprise, if we say that his present course provokes suspicion, and will soon beget disgust. This may be very unreasonable, very injudicious, very unfortunate, but it is not the less natural, not the less inevitable, or the less to be taken into account by a practical man who wishes to effect his object, and is obliged to calculate his resources. The Irish people, whether Catholic or Presbyterian, cannot see Mr. Miall in league with their enemies, and believe him their friend—they will not put their trust in a man that serves two masters—they will hold by their old-fashioned distinction between God and Baal; they will continue to detest monstrous friendships and kissing extremes. Let them have an unmistakable bull, a thoroughbred horse, or a downright man; but they loathe your Minotaurs as pagan indecencies, and they will prove Lapithæ to your Centaurs. Mr. Miall may plead the privilege of all boatmen to look one way and row another, but he will be answered, that what is good in aquatics, may be bad in morality, and that, at all events, people are against it, and will have nothing to do with it. It is a painful thing that it should be in the power of a man like Mr. Spooner to revive and envenom hatred, to perpetuate disunion, and to poison conciliation in a country such as ours; but it is more painful still, that honourable men should be found to aid him in so bad an enterprise; and we further say it is painful that Mr. Miall should not have already seen, that a consummation, which cannot be the triumph of virtuous means, cannot be virtuous or profitable in itself.

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We congratulate the Rev. T. H. Morgan on the valuable testimony of Dr. Davidson and his colleague, Mr. Stevenson. Such statements from gentlemen of known erudition and character are of intrinsic value.

The efforts of Mr. Morgan to promote the education of ministers’ sons deserve public encouragement, and while it is gratifying to know that above 100 boys, of various denominations, have been placed under his care by the committee, it is also an important feature in the establishment at Shireland Hall, that a considerable number of private pupils are educated there. We feel pleasure in directing attention to these facts, as we may hereby be instrumental in securing for the school at Birmingham the consideration it evidently deserves.

THE BISHOP OF RIPON.—The confirmation of the election of the Rev. R. Bickersteth, D.D., the newly-appointed Bishop of Ripon, took place at York Cathedral, on Saturday, with the accustomed ceremonies.

CHURCH LITIGATION.—The *Liberator*, referring to the Denison and Knightsbridge Churches law-suits, says: “These are not the only cases which are putting Church briefs into the lawyers’ bags, for the Tiverton Burial Board has now to fight the wall question in the Queen’s Bench, and even the incumbency of Clerkenwell cannot be filled up without, first a suit in the Consistory Court, then an application to a Vice-Chancellor, and after that an appeal to the Lords’ Justices, whose decision will, we should hope, be accepted as final. The tendency to litigation is obviously on the increase in the Establishment. Nor is it surprising; for as its arrangements are based on law, to a greater extent than those of unestablished bodies, and its legal arrangements are of a hopelessly complex character, party-strife naturally makes its existence felt in the law courts as well as in the pulpit and the press.”

THE CHURCH DISPUTE AT HURST.—The Rev. Mr. Cameron, the Incumbent of Hurst, near Reading, is to be proceeded against in the Ecclesiastical Court, in consequence of the innovations he has introduced, and particularly for closing up one of the eastern doors, so as to prevent any approach thereby to the newly-formed altar. The promoter of the suit is Captain Garth, who, in conjunction with Sir Edward Conroy, Bart., and Mr. Levison Gower, has taken an active part in opposition to Mr. Cameron’s proceedings.

WESLEYAN REFORM MOVEMENT.—The *Wesleyan Times* says: “If the plain truth must be plainly spoken, the past year does not afford us, as Methodist Reformers, much of pride or of pleasure in the retrospect. If the existing committee can but manage to get the rough business of amalgamation off its hands, it will have fairly finished its work, and may in all reason expect to receive an honourable exemption from further labour.”

CHURCH-RATE SEIZURE AT MILTON.—On Tuesday morning, the 30th ult., the constable and policeman of Milton appeared at the residence of the Rev. W. E. Parrett, Congregational minister, for the purpose of taking forcible possession of so much of his household furniture as in their judgment would suffice to cover the amount of a Church-rate demanded and refused, with all the expenses attending the enforcement thereof. They pretty nearly stripped the first room they entered, and then proceeded to ransack other parts of the house for further supplies. The several items were afterwards valued by a friend, skilled in those matters, and

were supposed to be worth about 6l. The amount of the rate was 3s. 6d. We have since had the opportunity of witnessing the practical farce of the Church-rate sale. On Wednesday last, at noon, Mr. Fullagar offered for sale, at the George Inn, Milton, the above-mentioned goods and chattels. For some time previous to the hour fixed for selling it was evident that a demonstration was intended. After the auctioneer had summoned sufficient courage to make his appearance in the sale room, and read the conditions of sale, the Rev. J. Moss stated that he intended to purchase the several lots, to be immediately returned to Mr. Parrett. He expressed his wish that no one should bid against him, as he should offer at first the minimum of bidding, viz., 6d., for each lot; and in such case the nine lots would have realised but 4s. 6d. Out of some eighty or ninety persons no one appeared disposed to thwart the device. As it was, Mr. Moss just ran up the first seven lots to an amount sufficient to cover the rate and expenses, and then stopped the sale. Mr. Moss stated that there was a strong feeling in the room, in favour of an immediate subscription being made, to free Mr. Parrett from all expense in the affair. This being the case, his hat should be made the treasury. In less than three minutes, more than sufficient to pay the rate and all expenses was contributed; the poor actually vying with the rich in the freeness and abundance of their contributions. The auctioneer, to mark his view of the injustice of the law, declared his willingness to be a first contributor. The original rate was 3s. 6d., expenses about 1l. 12s., total 1l. 15s. 6d. Collected on the spot 1l. 18s., with promises of more if any should be required.—*Sittingbourne Gazette*.

ILLEGAL CHURCH-RATE AT TONBRIDGE.—An adjourned meeting of the vestry was held at this place on Monday, for the purpose of passing the churchwarden's accounts for 1855, and for making a rate for the current year, when the accounts were declared unsatisfactory by the meeting, and disallowed by a majority of three to one. The estimate for the current year having been read over, and appearing to contain many things that were unnecessary, if not illegal, a motion was made by Mr. Biggs, seconded by Mr. Baker: "That the meeting adjourn for three months to reconsider and revise the estimate." This motion, after various subterfuges, the chairman, the Rev. Mr. Lawrence, absolutely refused to put to the meeting, and, in spite of the protests of the mover and seconder, proceeded to put another motion, to the effect "that a rate of threepence be made." The majority of the meeting, disgusted by such a flagrant and unblushing violation of law, refused to vote on the question or take any further part in the meeting, and the chairman declared the rate carried. Before the meeting separated, a protest against these proceedings was drawn up and signed by three-fourths of the ratepayers present. The Dissenters of this place are more than ever disposed to contest these arbitrary proceedings, and under the circumstances there can be no doubt that the payment of the present rate will be safely and successfully resisted.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN SWEDEN.—According to the constitution of Sweden, every subject has full and complete religious freedom, as long as he does not invade his neighbour's civil rights. Notwithstanding this, the clergy constantly endeavour, under virtue of an old paragraph in the criminal code, to have persons punished who leave the established communion. Unfortunately, they too often succeed in getting them exiled or imprisoned, indeed, about a twelvemonth or so ago, there were more than fifty persons in one parish imprisoned for dissent. These are called "Läsare," i.e., readers (scil. of the Bible). His Majesty, in his address to the Houses of Parliament, recommended that the law should be put in conformity with the constitution, which, indeed, is what every reasonable man wishes. The Minister, however, seems inclined only partially to fall in with his Majesty's recommendation, as, although in some things he proposes to abolish the persecuting law, in others he completely sets at naught the constitution, and proposes new laws for oppressing the dissenter which did not exist before. His Majesty's commission to Ministers was to alter the common law in conformity with this fundamental law, and such is the nation's wish. But the Ministerial measure, which is said to be the work of the Minister of Education (Dr. Anjou) and the Bishop of Lund (Dr. Thomander) is very unsatisfactory to the people. It proposes in the teeth of the constitution, to punish with fine and imprisonment the man who endeavours, "by persuasion," to get his neighbour to think as he thinks; to invade the parent's right, and fine and imprison the parents who teach their own child their own religion. It is to be hoped that Ministers will succeed in carrying this measure, such a gross infraction of the parental right is so directly contrary to every Swede's feelings.

Religious Intelligence.

CREDITON.—A large number of the friends of the Independent Chapel at Crediton took tea together on the 6th inst., after which a handsome Christmas-tree, which was generously and kindly given by J. W. Butler, Esq., of Downes, was stripped of the useful articles with which it was laden, and sold for the benefit of the chapel. Interesting addresses were delivered by the Revs. H. Madgin, of Trouton; D. Hewit, of Exeter; H. Pope, of Sandford; and W. Biggs, of Chenton. Mr. Madgin set forth "The Origin, Antiquity, and Use of Earthly Temples;" and the Rev. D. Hewit followed with an address upon "The Building and Adornments of the Spiritual Temple."

GRAVESEND SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.—A lecture was delivered on Monday evening, the 13th inst., in the Wesleyan Chapel, Milton-road, for the above

society, by the Rev. A. D. Salmon, a Christian Israelite, on the subject of the Ancient Jewish Tabernacle, illustrated by a large number of beautiful dissolving views. Both the lecture and illustrations highly gratified a large congregation, which filled to inconvenience, although admission was not free, this spacious chapel.

SEDBERGH, YORKSHIRE.—The annual tea-meeting in connexion with the Independent Church and congregation in the above town was held on Monday, the 5th inst. The attendance was unusually large—nearly 400 partaking of tea. After tea, the Rev. P. Jones, the pastor, occupying the chair, impressive addresses were delivered by the Revs. W. Kelsey, of Dent; W. Fern, of Hawes; and Mr. Tattersall, of Sedberg; the chapel, beautifully decorated with evergreens, was crowded to excess. A choice selection of sacred music, among which was Handel's grand Hallelujah Chorus, was sung at intervals by the choir of the chapel, in a style which reflected the greatest credit on their ability and perseverance. On the following day, the annual tea-meeting for the Sabbath-school children was held, when upwards of 120 sat down to tea. Several pieces of music were sung by the children. Their recitations of sacred music and poetry were remarkably correct, distinct, and impressive. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. P. Jones, and Messrs. Savage and Tattersall.

THE WORKING CLASSES, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE.—There are few towns, we think, where more energetic and philanthropic measures are adopted for the welfare of the working-classes, than in Newport. A few months since, a practical lecture was delivered to the class by a talented gentleman, who did not scruple to lay open the homes of the workmen to the public gaze, and point out what was a blot on the character of the owners, or what was to be admired, with counsel and reproof which will long be remembered. Now, the friends of the working classes have opened an excellent institution in the most public thoroughfare, and fitted it up excellently well for their pleasure, information, and instruction. But one of the most popular efforts, we think, is that in which the Rev. F. Pollard, minister of the Dock street Independent Chapel, is now zealously engaged. This eloquent pastor appears to be deeply imbued with a warm-hearted philanthropy on behalf of his fellow-creatures. His sermons are always characterised by genuine Christianity; his hearers are always gratified and edified by what emanates from him; and he is truly a successful and popular preacher. It is, however, in regard to the working classes that his heart appears most to expand. This is the second year in which he has been engaged in delivering public addresses to that class, in some attractive public place. Believing that special appeals to this class would be more useful than general sermons, his addresses, delivered last year on Sunday afternoons in the Town Hall, and this year in the Theatre, have always a direct and well-intended force, bearing at once upon the hearts and understandings of that portion of the community he is addressing. Thus his subjects have been "The call of the Gospel," "A more convenient season," "Resisting the Holy Ghost," "Sorrows of the wicked," "Good not to have been born," "Death-bed repentance," &c. These have been handled in that plain but often eloquent style for which Mr. Pollard is so well known. His large audiences, too, appear to feel these ministrations, as it was hoped they would; and it may fairly be asserted that no measure for the welfare of the working classes in a religious or social sense, has been more productive of sterling utility than this. Were there many more such ministers as Mr. Pollard in this and other towns it would be truly a great public blessing.—*Bristol Mercury*.

CHIT-CHAT OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Edwin Paxton Hood is a name which is not now for the first time before the religious public. He has written much of late years—some think too much, and, in some instances, too hastily, for his own permanent fame as an author. Still there is no denying that he wields a vigorous and original pen, and that he has far more likelihood of becoming a real ornament to Dissenting literature, than many an ambitious twaddler whom it would be more invidious than difficult to name. The Congregational Literary Register for 1856, at the end of the new Year Book, shows, more's the pity, such "a beggarly account of empty boxes," such a lamentable paucity of substantive works—not all of which are above par—that amidst the shoals of pamphlets, tracts, single sermons, and such small fry, Mr. Hood, with his two or three octavos, is quite a Triton amongst the minnows. From what we know of his works, he seems to us to be a writer of considerable promise, and one likely to become known eventually far beyond the limits of an *ism*—of course we mean should he happily prove himself wise enough to learn from unfavourable critics. A very able writer on Wordsworth, in the current number of the *National Review*, has already made Mr. Hood's biography of the poet the text of his article. We deem this no slight honour to that gentleman, although the reviewer's judgment upon the book is somewhat cynical, and although we have not forgotten the story of the man who boasted of the King's having spoken to him, but when pressed for particulars was forced to confess that the only communication addressed to him by his Majesty was to tell him to get out of his way. The *National* says: "Mr. Hood's

life of Wordsworth is written with a violent desire to be transcendental. It indicates some real love for Wordsworth's poetry, and some confused insight into his character; but it is rendered extremely unpleasant and unreadable by agonising eloquence, and the strained mannerisms of an attitudinising philosophy. The style is grandiose, and the thought is hopelessly tangled, with now and then a gleam of true criticism; but for the rest, consisting of a bewildered mass of vague and half-seen analogies. Thus we are told of the 'identity between the mind of Wordsworth and the mind of the ancient Pelasgian;' a supposed identity, which is illustrated by a most trying burst of eloquence concerning the Pleiades and fair-haired blossoms, and love blotted out by gloom, and, in short, all the abysses. Again, we have a very long dissertation indeed on the essence of Grecian drama, only, as it appears, because Wordsworth is held to be Grecian and is not held to be dramatic. The volume is fatally incoherent, and tainted throughout with that most painful of all literary plagues, the vanity of fine writing. We regret this the more, because there are not wanting in the book glimpses of really earnest, personal conviction, and genuine admiration for the theme; but these are all but smothered in the artificial excitements of the volcanic school of literature. We lay down the book with something not unlike, perhaps, what its author meant (if he had any meaning) by that magnificent expression which he has discovered for us, 'an awful hieroglyphic sigh.'"

We trust Mr. Hood will survive this smart caricature, consoling himself with the reflection that his rival admirer of Wordsworth's muse has at least not ignored him. An antagonist of this calibre will help the unknown dissenting author, who has dared to make Wordsworth his subject, in emerging from obscurity. Many of our readers may not be aware that Mr. Hood is an Independent minister at North Nibley, in Gloucestershire, a place which we suppose will be found in any very copious gazetteer. For the last two Sundays, however, he has been preaching in town, at the school-rooms under the new and, indeed, as yet, unfinished chapel in the Offord-road, Islington. From parties who heard him on the latter of the two occasions, we learn that his sermons were of a very interesting and original character. We are not in the habit of descending on the eloquence of the pulpit, or the reputed author of the "Lamps of the Temple" might fairly be made the subject of an observation or two, for which we have materials at hand. But we forbear. We may perhaps mention, however, without impropriety, that some of his illustrations, particularly in his morning discourse, which was on the unbelief of Thomas, are described as having been very characteristic, and quite in the style with which the readers of his books are familiar. We may instance the comparison of reason to a blind Belisarius led by the little child, Faith, and some fragments which he read from an unpublished supplement to the "Pilgrim's Progress," by Bunyan, jun. The latter especially are said to have fallen upon the congregation with a rather startling effect. Should Mr. Hood be invited to London, as seems in contemplation, and should he accept the summons, he is likely to prove an acquisition to metropolitan Dissenting circles.

Two of the Quarterlies, the *London* and the *Edinburgh*, treat their readers to dissertations on that pleasant subject, with which most people desire to be at least practically familiar, Longevity, *apropos* of the recent works upon the topic by M. Flourens and Mr. Bailey—the latter of whom, by the-by, ought to be called *Old Bailey*, at least if his opinion upon the matter be worth having. And now a writer in *Notes and Queries*, determined to do his part in classifying the Macrobites, scandalises the *British Anti-Tobacco Society* in general, and the Rev. Hugh McNeile and his curates in particular, by drawing up a list of "Centenarian Smokers," two of whom are actually ladies, now, alas, no more. One of these Nicotian heroines died, it seems, no longer ago than last month. Her obituary (over which let the votary of the weed pipe his eye), extracted from the *Darlington and Stockton Times*, reads as follows: "Died, at the village of Wellbury, North Riding of the county of York, on the 10th inst., in the 110th year of her age, Jane Garbutt, widow. Deceased had been twice married, her husbands being sailors during the old war. For some years she had been maintained by the parish of Wellbury, having her own cottage and a female attendant. The old woman had dwindled into a small compass, but she was free from pain, retaining all her faculties to the last, and enjoying her pipe. About a year ago, the writer of this notice paid her a visit, and, as a 'brother piper,' took her a present of tobacco, which ingredient of bliss was always acceptable from her visitors. Asking of her the question how long she had smoked, her reply was, 'Vary nigh a hundred years!' Such a reply may be useful to those who allege that tobacco—

is a slow poison. It is remarkable that this old woman sat upright in her chair, rarely using the back of it; and last Saturday she walked steadily over the floor of the house. Since infirmities have crept upon her, a railway in her neighbourhood has been completed. She, at different times expressed a wish to see this railway in operation, and could not comprehend how the passengers and goods traffic could be removed without horse power, and by locomotive machines; but her extreme age rendered difficult, and perhaps dangerous, her removal; and as her curiosity was not great on the subject, she had got her time over without this wish being gratified. Jane Garbutt lived, and will now rest in the 'Vale of York,' that sand which boasts the birth and burial places of the renowned Jenkins."

We were not aware before that "Jenkins" whom our friend Punch has certainly made "renowned" over the whole of the civilised world, was buried in the "Vale of York." We can only say now that we know it, *Requiescat in pace*, by the side of that tough piece of fine old Virginy, Jane Garbutt, "widow." It is only fair that, as a set-off against the case of this venerable relict of 110, we should cite that of the other feminine smoker, which certainly reads very like a solemn warning to all and sundry slaves of this questionable habit. "Phoebe Molly, of Buxton, Derbyshire, died 1845, aged ninety-six. This woman for many years had been an inveterate smoker of tobacco; which indulgence at length caused her death, her clothes becoming ignited, whilst lighting her pipe at the fire. She had several times previously suffered from burns, in consequence of the habit, but nothing could deter her from this practice."

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

The Premier has issued the following circular to his usual supporters in anticipation of the meeting of Parliament:—

Downing-street, January 16, 1857.

Sir,—The meeting of Parliament having been fixed for Tuesday, the 3rd of February, business of great importance will then come under the consideration of Parliament; and I trust, therefore, that you will allow me to express my earnest hope that it may be consistent with your convenience to attend in your place in the House of Commons at the opening of the session.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient and faithful servant,

PALMERSTON.

The impression in well-informed circles is, that Her Majesty will not open Parliament in person, in consequence of an interesting event being expected towards the end of the month following that in which the Legislature will re-assemble.

The *Globe* has reason to believe that the Address in the Commons, in reply to Her Majesty's Speech from the Throne, will be moved by Sir John Ramsden.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

A special meeting of this body was held yesterday at New Broad-street Chapel; the Rev. JOHN STOUGHTON presiding. The doors of the chapel were kept rigidly closed, and the public entirely excluded. The ministers and delegates had to pass through the vestry and provide themselves with pass tickets before they could secure admission to the building. Reporters for the press were supplied with similar tickets on stating the names of the journals which they were to represent. By ten o'clock, not many seats in the chapel remained unoccupied. The attendance, notwithstanding the wretchedly cold and damp state of the weather, was unusually large.

The proceedings were begun, at a quarter-past ten, by singing, reading the Scriptures, and prayer. The hymns sung were the 191st, and the 198th in the Congregational Selection, and the chapter read the 13th of Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians. The Rev. J. S. Pearsall, and the Rev. J. C. Potter offered prayer; both making special and elaborate reference in their devotions, to "the controversy," praying that the spirit which had been manifested in its conduct might not be permitted to disturb the present meetings of the assembly; and that "deep sorrow and humiliation" might be felt by all on account of it. Mr. Potter especially, prayed very earnestly: "Grant that while we maintain the truth that has been committed to us, we may not bring disgrace upon our religion, by manifesting a spirit of anger and hostility against any who loved the faith as it is in Jesus, and who prove their love of the Gospel by their walk and conversation. And grant that the result of this meeting may be the restoration of perfect harmony amongst all the brethren, and an increase of the light and power and glory of the Gospel of Christ."

At the close of the devotional service, the Chairman was about to proceed with his opening address, but was stopped by

The Rev. S. M'ALL, of Nottingham, who stated that some fifty or sixty students of the colleges were standing outside the chapel, and he asked that they might be admitted, at least to the galleries. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN said it had been decided by the

committee that no persons should be present but those who are legally members of the Union; but, of course, it was competent for the meeting to decide that under the peculiar circumstance, the students should be admitted to the galleries. Of course they could have no vote.

Mr. BINNEY was about to rise to do that which had been done by Mr. M'ALL. He thought that an exception to the rule laid down by the committee might be made in the case of the students. (Hear, hear.)

The SECRETARY (Rev. G. Smith) explained that the regulation was not designed to exclude students, as a class; but he should regret if the meeting at all interfered with the decision of the committee, which had been come to in a spirit of wisdom.

The CHAIRMAN then put a motion, approving of the students being admitted to the galleries, and it was carried almost unanimously.

A GENTLEMAN from the body of the meeting—while the young men were being seated—requested that his friend, the Rev. Mr. Hardy, a missionary from the South Seas, might be admitted. He had come to the meeting, but was refused a ticket. He thought it a very hard thing indeed if the rule of exclusion should be made to apply to such individuals. (Cries of "Hear, hear.")

The Rev. T. JAMES: If Mr. Hardy pays his five shillings he can become a member as well as any other person? (No, no.)

The FRIEND OF MR. HARDY: He did offer the five shillings, but it was refused. (Hear.)

The CHAIRMAN: I am told the law is that only those ministers who are in England or Wales, are eligible to be present and take part in the proceedings.

The Rev. Dr. TIDMAN: The practice of the Union, from its commencement, has been that missionaries may be present at its meetings. It would be a great practical grief to exclude them. (Cheers.) I beg most heartily to move that Mr. Hardy be admitted. (Cheers.)

Several gentlemen rose simultaneously to second the motion, and it was unanimously carried.

A GENTLEMAN, in one of the back seats of the chapel, inquired whether any invitation to be present had been sent to reporters for the press.

The CHAIRMAN: I am not—

Dr. MASSIE, interposing: No invitation has been sent to anybody. ("Will any reporters be admitted?") Any accredited reporter of our own journals.

The Rev. NEWMAN HALL: May I be permitted to ask what are meant by "our own journals?"

Dr. MASSIE: In the absence of Mr. Smith, I may say, in answer to that question—the *Nonconformist*, the *Banner*, the *Standard*, and the *Christian Times*, it was thought, were journals likely to report these meetings, and take an interest in them.

The SECRETARY: It was resolved by the committee that the editors of the Nonconformist journals were at liberty to attend; and the reporters to make such reports as they thought proper. The committee have engaged no reporter of their own, nor have they invited any reporters to be present.

The CHAIRMAN proceeded to read his address, which began with a reference to the "unprecedented circumstances in the history of the Union" under which the present meeting was being held; and the assurance that glad should he be to see the January meeting as much as possible like October, or rather like May; to find at the close of their assembly that this had not merely been a winter gathering, nor even that they were in a state of autumn decline, but that a new spring had burst upon them, though the skies be charged with passing storms. Had things taken their usual course, he should at Cheltenham have redeemed his promise of looking at the ecclesiastical matters of the denomination to see whether there might not be a few things, not only requiring, but demanding, reformation and improvement—to call attention to the distinction between their Church principles and their Church system—to show that they had fallen into some mistakes, and that in some respects they were beyond their principles, and in some behind them, and, perhaps, in some quite beside them. Into all these questions, however, he could not now enter, although two of them might be supposed to be very applicable to the present circumstances of the denomination;—whether a few things among us may not require reformation, and whether some of our practices be not of such a nature as that our principles require us to abandon them altogether—that there had been going on, whoever may be to blame, which must be put an end to, or (said Mr. Stoughton) we shall dishonour ourselves before all Christendom,—is so plain as to be admitted by everybody. And much as to that matter will depend upon this meeting. If ever we needed the spirit of love we need it now; and to cultivate that devotional spirit which was urged upon us by a voice that we shall hear no more, at our confessional meeting in May. Having quoted the beautiful passage from the address of Dr. Harris, in which the remark occurs—"How slow should we be to think evil of brethren," Mr. Stoughton dwelt upon the same theme, and called upon the assembled brethren to seek earnestly for a rich baptism of wisdom and of charity. Let it go forth, continued the speaker, from this meeting to the world, that the churches and pastors composing the Congregational Union do not consist of two parties, one of which is contending against Evangelical truth, and the other for it. [This remark called forth a burst of applause, which Mr. Stoughton requested might not be repeated in the course of his address.] Whatever ideas have gone abroad in consequence of recent controversies—and I know some very false ones have reached distant parts of Europe and America—the fact is, we have no debate amongst us at all like the Arian and Palagian of early days, or like the Socinian and Arminian of later times. We

have no question as to whether the holy and blessed Christ be simply a creature, or truly and properly Divine—we have no question as to whether that infinitely glorious One was a teacher and mediator only, or an atonement for our sins in the proper sense of the word—whether he offered up himself as a vicarious and propitiatory, or only as an exemplary, sacrifice—we have no question whether men be justified by works or faith—we have no question whether the new birth be needful or not, or whether it consists in an inward work of the Holy Spirit or not—we have no question whether salvation be all of grace, or only partly so. That no questions of this sort, at this time, are being discussed amongst us, every one here knows. We all believe in what is generally understood by the doctrines of Evangelical truth. If there be exceptions, I have not been able fully to ascertain them, though I have taken some pains to do so; and I believe that there is among us all a substantial agreement in the grand verities of our Evangelical faith. But, while truth demanded that all this should be said, it also demanded an honest reference to the dangers which hemmed them round on every side. These Mr. Stoughton proceeded to point out, specifying chiefly metaphorical speculations, mis-called philosophical; mystical and transcendental habits of thought, which led to the sacrifice of the great fundamental truths of religion; and the growing taste for elegant structures and beautiful music, which had a tendency to lead the mind to repose in the outward and ceremonial. These elements of danger, he contended, were far from being antagonistic, and illustrated the connexion between scepticism and superstition. But it was idle to suppose that there existed any mode of thought, or any course of conduct which did not require caution; and that which was nearest to us, and which we did not much regard, might be more charged with peril than that which we feared afar off. To some men, things stamped with the mark of holy names—which are no part of Divine truth, but simply human tradition—might be deemed most precious as at least an outwork of the citadel of Christianity, and therefore to be preserved at all cost; but power spent in their preservation must be worse than wasted. Nor was the old Jesuit practice of doing evil that good may come wholly discarded even by Protestants, and the spirit of the maxim might be found sometimes even in the homes of Puritanism; and there was manifest danger of defending what is pure, orthodox, and Divine, in a spirit which is not orthodox or Christian, and thus harden men in their error instead of convincing them of the truth. Reverting to his remarks about dangers and the need for carefulness, Mr. Stoughton said: But I would utter one word to the effect that among young ministers, there is in my apprehension much more of the hopeful than of the ominous. It is becoming more common than ever to insist upon the point that human authority, that the systematic or metaphysical treatment of Divine truth, is not to be confounded with the original teaching of Scripture, or with spiritual religiousness—with all that this involves, and that a state of alienation from God may yet be associated with that which is amiable towards man. Mr. Stoughton set forth with much fullness his belief relative to the true scriptural tendency of the thoughts and convictions of the rising ministers, and in what respect they indicated an advance upon some of their predecessors. But, said he, these new forms of thought were not born in the nineteenth century, but had an existence more or less distinct from the first. He rejoiced to know that the more intelligent, earnest, and devout amongst his younger brethren, were imbued with those views of God's truth specially adapted to this generation, and he knew of none who had departed from the truth. Mr. Stoughton, in conclusion, made reference to the mode in which Christian controversy should be conducted, and besought the assembly to manifest a becoming spirit throughout the proceedings of the Union; and resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

The Rev. Dr. BURDER moved, and the Rev. Dr. MORTON BROWN seconded, a resolution of thanks for the address, accompanied with a request that the committee be allowed to print it with the minutes, which was carried unanimously; and Mr. STOUGHTON acknowledged the vote.

The SECRETARY next read the report of the Committee, setting forth the course which they had taken with reference to "The Controversy," in consequence of its introduction to the Assembly last May, with a view to restore peace between contending brethren; and they had greatly to deplore that their efforts had completely failed. What they now advised was that the subject should not in any way be had up for discussion before the Union, because it ought never to have been introduced, and would not have been if there had been a strict adherence to the constitution of the body; but that a committee be appointed to consider the whole question of the policy of disconnecting its magazines and the affiliated societies from the Union. There was no necessity, moreover, it was urged, for the question to be opened in the assembly of the Union, which was not, and could not be, a court of appeal, seeing that all the parties in the dispute had appealed to the Churches through the press.

Mr. E. BAINES, of Leeds, moved the adoption of the report, and submitted a number of reasons in support of the course recommended, and against the matter of the controversy being allowed to come before the general meeting; which could do no good, and must inevitably produce much mischief throughout the country.

The Rev. H. ALLON seconded the resolution, believing that the paper read by Mr. Smith was a correct statement of facts, and believing in the wisdom of keeping the vexed subject of dispute out of the Union which had nothing whatever to do with the controversy

The appeal of the disputants had been made to the public, and he for one felt that he had reason to be satisfied with the response. Perhaps the other side felt the same, and if so all the better; because they would both be satisfied. It was useless, moreover, to bring the subject before the Union, which could not become a Court of Appeal; and was it possible for any body of men to decide opinions by votes—(hear, hear)—or prevent a decision upon the moral character of this controversy? The fact that Dr. Campbell had addressed his articles to the Congregational Churches, and stated that he did so from a sense of duty, and because of a solemn trust imposed on him, although he (Mr. Allon) denied that the Union had reposed in Dr. Campbell such a trust as he represented, and because he was the editor of their magazines, might be reasons why this subject should be considered by the Union; but he for one would prefer to let these things pass, and devise means for severing the magazines, the affiliated societies, and of every other Church agency from the Union, and would be prepared presently to move a resolution to that effect. To deal thus with the magazines, it had been said, would imply a censure upon Dr. Campbell; but he did not think so, and should be very sorry for the Union to censure Dr. Campbell or anybody else, as they had no right to do so. But let the Union be restored to its original purpose, and it would be much more useful, while its meetings would be far more interesting.

The Rev. A. REED proposed an addition to the resolution, which he thought was rather too cold, commending the committee for the wise and judicious course which they had pursued under very delicate and trying circumstances.

Mr. BAINES and Mr. ALLON agreeing to the suggestion, words expressive of Mr. Reed's feeling were added to the resolution.

Mr. MACBETH, of Hammersmith, had given notice of a motion, which he designed to have the effect of giving decent interment, as regards this Union, to the matter of the controversy, and he wished to say that he felt very strongly that something more than had been stated in the resolution were still desirable, for he felt that much scandal had been brought on the cause of truth and charity by the spirit, style, and manner in which religious controversies—"Order," "Question"—Allow me to explain—

The CHAIRMAN: When the speaker is out of order I will stop him.

Mr. MACBETH: I was about to say, considering the scandal that has been brought upon the cause of truth and charity by the spirit, style, and manner in which religious controversies are very often carried on, it were desirable to pass a resolution condemnatory of such modes of controversy. There are persons—I refer to no individual—(a laugh)—who do occasionally perpetrate a moral and spiritual suicide—

The CHAIRMAN: Order! order! We must not have these personal questions introduced; and the resolution now before the meeting is the adoption of the report of the committee.

Mr. Macbeth, after a few other remarks, withdrew the resolution of which he had given notice.

Mr. CREEK thought that the committee were not deserving of much thanks. They had either meddled too much with the controversy already or else not enough.

Mr. MELLOR, of Halifax, deprecated the introduction of any resolution against bad spirited controversy. They might, with almost as much propriety, pass a resolution against stealing. (A laugh.)

The Rev. E. MANNERING maintained that the controversy was already in the Union, and that it would prove useless to attempt to ignore its existence in the way proposed, and asked to be informed how it happened that the meeting at the Milton Hall was not able to effect its objects, and to restore harmony between brethren?

Dr. LEGG, of Leicester, entirely concurred with Mr. Mannering; and believed also that a great scandal had been perpetrated by their Editor—a scandal from first to last. ("Order, order.")

The CHAIRMAN: I think it now becomes a question for the assembly to decide whether you will go into the particulars of this matter. (Cries of "No, no.") It is for the meeting to decide whether Mr. Mannering's question shall be answered, and the whole question consequently be opened. (No, no.)

Mr. EAST: The complication of the thing was so great that it could not be settled. I am astonished at my friend, Mr. Mannering, a man of peace to the very bone, that he should have—

The CHAIRMAN: I hope we shall not have any recensions.

Mr. S. MORLEY: I feel constrained to say that I differ, *in toto*, from Mr. East, believing that nothing in the world was easier than to have secured peace among us by the course adopted, had it been desired. But as the thing was not done, I do not see how we can meet without the utterance of the loathing with which we must have witnessed what has been going on amongst us. (Hear, and confusion.) I say we have been lowered in the eyes of the world; and if I stand alone, I am prepared to utter my indignant protest against almost the entire proceedings. (Cheers and uproar.) A large number of us, at all events, have no sympathy with the spirit which has been manifested. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. Mr. FRASER, and the Rev. J. GRAHAM, having made some remarks, the latter suggesting, in reference to the remark of Mr. Mellor, that if any of the brethren had been committing acts of theft, it would be desirable to pass a resolution against it.

The CHAIRMAN, addressing Mr. Binney, asked, Do you wish to speak to the resolution?

Mr. BINNEY: I do. (Loud cheers, which continued until, and some time after, Mr. Binney had taken his

stand upon the platform; the Chairman calling for order, and especially from the students in the gallery.) Mr. Binney at length proceeded, first calling upon the students to manifest a sign of true greatness, by being masters of their own enthusiasm. He was not going to open up the personal question; but, in justice to himself, asked the meeting to receive his report, as well as that of the committee, with respect to the Milton Club meeting. Dr. Campbell, being a member of the committee, that report was virtually his; let the meeting, therefore, have both. He had sent it to the committee, but they did not present it; so he had printed it, and the brethren could have it, if they chose to do so. The committee had given no opinion upon the question why peace had not resulted from the Milton Club meeting; but, said Mr. Binney, I think it an act of justice to myself to stand up in this assembly and say that it was not my fault. (Cheers and cries of "Question.") Question! that is the question. Gentlemen, I am a man of love and peace. ("Hear, hear," and "Oh.") I call upon any person here present who was in London in May last to say whether I did not show that on the morning of the 17th of May. (Question.) Question! it is the question. ("Hear, hear," and uproar.)

The CHAIRMAN: No gentleman has a right to call "Question," so long as Mr. Binney confines himself to the question of the resolution.

Mr. BINNEY: I am speaking to the resolution. I appeal to the committee whether I did not endeavour to carry out the recommendation of the Conference; but at the end of three months my friends and myself were compelled to retire. I wrote my reasons and sent them to the committee. ("Question, question.") It is the question, emphatically, because I question the report. (Uproar.)

The CHAIRMAN: If Mr. Binney takes that ground, no gentleman can cry "Question."

Mr. BINNEY proceeded to explain, and moved as an amendment that his report be received in addition to that of the committee, but subsequently withdrew the amendment.

Dr. TIDMAN delivered a very strongly-worded speech in support of the committee's statement and recommendation, and it was further spoken upon by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, of Bristol, Mr. Wood, of Bristol, and afterwards unanimously adopted.

The Rev. B. COOPER wished to know how it was that the resolutions passed at the special meeting, held at the Milton Club, respecting "The Controversy," were advertised in the "Year Book" and other journals of the Union, and whether that meeting was not called by the Union?

Mr. SMITH replied that it was a meeting "of friends," and not in any sense a meeting of the Union, and that the editors of the journals referred to inserted what they pleased.

Mr. MORLEY then moved the appointment of a sub-committee of nomination, to arrange for a committee of twenty-five gentlemen, ten for London, and fifteen for the country, to consider the question of the magazines and the societies.

The Rev. A. JACK seconded the resolution.

The Rev. HENRY ALLON sought to prevail upon the meeting to affirm the principle of separation at once, and leave the committee only to carry out the argument; but after a long debate, in which the Rev. Mr. Gunn, Mr. J. Spicer, Rev. Mr. Parkinson, the Rev. A. Reed, Mr. H. Bateman, Rev. J. Gawthorne, Rev. J. Kennedy, the Rev. Mr. Johnson, Rev. Mr. Jones, Mr. Flint, and Dr. Massie took part, the original resolution was carried, modified, however, so as to give the country eighteen members, instead of fifteen, and London nine, instead of ten; and to include the secretaries. The assembly then adjourned till this morning.

THIS MORNING.

The special session of the Congregational Union re-opened at ten o'clock. The chapel was again well filled with ministers and delegates. The devotional exercises were conducted by the Revs. J. Alexander and H. M. Gunn.

The CHAIRMAN (while the secretary was completing the report of the committee appointed yesterday) begged to congratulate the assembly on the results of the meeting yesterday. (Cheers.) He wished that there should be a free and outspoken expression of opinion on the matters to be considered by the committee. It might be desirable not to give the committee written instructions, but he felt sure they would prefer to have the opinions of the brethren assembled to-day.

The Rev. G. SMITH presented the report of the committee appointed yesterday. They nominated twenty-five gentlemen as a committee, to whom the question of the separation of societies and magazines from the Union, and other matters are to be referred.

The Rev. W. LEGG moved—"That the report now presented be adopted, and the following gentlemen be appointed a special committee for the purpose mentioned in the third resolution carried yesterday—London: Rev. H. Allon, Mr. T. M. Coombs, Rev. J. Kennedy, Mr. S. Morley, Rev. J. Stoughton, Mr. James Spicer, Dr. Tidman. Country: Rev. J. Alexander, Mr. E. Baines, Rev. Dr. Brown, Mr. J. Cripps, Rev. E. Conder, Rev. T. W. Davids, Rev. H. M. Gunn, Rev. Dr. Halley, Rev. J. A. James, Rev. J. Kelly, Rev. A. Jack, Rev. J. Parsons, Rev. E. Mellor, Rev. S. M'All, Mr. H. O. Wills, Mr. Perry, and Mr. W. Willans." He thought it was very desirable the question of the relation of magazines to the Union should be decided by this committee. There were some who had their ideal of what magazines ought to be—then let them have a fair opportunity of developing it. Let all their periodicals stand upon their own merits. For the sake of both magazines and editors this was desirable. (Cheers.) Their

editor had sometimes patted his head, and sometimes punched it. (Loud laughter.) But he had no doubt both had been done with equal love. (Laughter.) Dr. Campbell had declared that he preferred to be independent of all committees and contractors, and it was stated that his new experiment far surpassed all that had been accomplished by journals under such influence. (Laughter.) Well, then, let him have the same advantage in the case of the magazines. (Cheers.)

Mr. RICE HOPKINS seconded the resolution.

The Rev. W. PARKINSON, as an honest man, felt compelled to express regret for the course he took yesterday. He then spoke the truth, but not the whole truth, when he said that if any censure upon Dr. Campbell were implied in the separation of the magazines from the Union he could not help it; but he now added, if any censure is implied, so far as I am concerned, all the better. ("Hear, hear," and confusion.) I want to set myself clear on this point; and to show that my position is one of utter antagonism to the uncharitable and untruthful way in which "the controversy" has been waged, and to express my utmost loathing of that kind of thing. ("Order, chair," and cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN: After the discussion yesterday, I apprehend that the meeting does not wish these matters to be revived; and I hope that our dear brother will feel it due to—

Mr. PARKINSON: I have done. I have discharged my conscience. ("Hear," and a laugh.)

The Rev. T. BINNEY: May I request that you will look upon me as a brother—"hear, hear," and cheers)—not gifted with the faculty of speaking in an assembly like this if I am interrupted? I wish to make a plain proposition, and put an end to such allusions as those of Mr. Parkinson. I have a deep sense of personal injustice. (Hear.) The committee of the Union called a conference, and I honourably endeavoured to carry out its recommendation; but you do not know what I did, and I wish to tell you. Then another thing. I see by the very tone of the speeches you have already delivered, that you cannot separate the two editorial aspects of the one individual. (Hear.) Now I have a proposition to make to Dr. Campbell, which I cannot doubt he will receive in the spirit in which it is made. Dr. Campbell, as Editor of the recent *Banner*, addressed you as "Men, brethren, and fathers." Did he not? ("Yes, yes.") Well, "men, brethren, and fathers," when do you ever come together to give a response to his addresses? You are not the men, brethren, and fathers whom he addresses; you ignore his addresses to you in that character here. ("Order," and "Hear, hear.") I think I am in order. I merely wish to show you that I am quite content with you in your character of Unionists; but we know Dr. Campbell in one aspect, and the world knows him in another. Now, will you meet together and tell him what you think of these addresses? (Cheers and confusion.) Be quiet. We cannot speak here. I cannot go with what my friend Mr. Stoughton said just now; for I think that the proceedings yesterday were hollow from beginning to end. (Cheers, and expressions of dissent.)

The CHAIRMAN: I think Mr. Binney will see that he is not called upon to express any opinion of that sort. It is only calculated to produce a great deal of irritation. (Hear, hear.) I trust that my dear brother will not persevere in this course.

Mr. BINNEY: Certainly not. I merely wish to make a proposition, and I made the remark to show why I make the proposition. (Hear, hear.) Will Dr. Campbell agree that he and I should, to-night or to-morrow, meet the "men, brethren, and fathers" on this question? (Hear, hear.) Not as members of this Union, but in the capacity in which he addressed you. (Hear, hear.) I will meet you. I am anxious to meet you, and on this account: the meeting called by the committee was not a conference of the Union; and, mind, I had nothing to do with the calling of it; but Dr. Campbell, as a member of the committee, had. It was called to represent the Churches, the "men, brethren, and fathers" whom Dr. Campbell addresses. Now I want to meet you as the body which that conference represented, and I wish to give you a plain and faithful account of what I did to show respect to that conference, and to carry out its minute, and I wish to do that in the presence of Dr. Campbell, so that he may be able to show you what he objects to in my statement. (Cheers, and cries of "Question.") It is the question; I am making a proposition. ("Question.")

The CHAIRMAN: You can convene a meeting, and any one may attend.

Mr. BINNEY: I will not, because Dr. Campbell may not come. I propose that we shall meet together. ("Chair, chair.")

The CHAIRMAN: I really think that we are not competent.

Mr. BINNEY: I am astonished.

The CHAIRMAN: We cannot bind Dr. Campbell.

Mr. BINNEY: I only want him to answer for himself.

The Chairman, Mr. Smith, Mr. T. James, and Mr. Baines each rose to order; the latter gentleman deprecating in very decided terms, the course proposed by Mr. Binney, and stating that for one he should refuse to attend such a meeting, which would do much harm, while no good could come of it.

The Rev. NEWMAN HALL, who was received with cheers, said he wished to say a few words with respect to the instructions to the committee. He deeply felt that there had been already far too much that appeared like quarrelling among Christians, and that it is doing injury to Churches and to families; but he did not think it was the fault of those who for nine months kept silence under continued persecution. ("Question, question," and confusion.)

The CHAIRMAN appealed to the meeting to allow

Mr. Hall to go on. When he overstepped proper bounds he would stop him.

Mr. HALL then proceeded to advocate the severance of the magazines and of the affiliated societies from the Union, and to assert that he for one would not be held responsible before the public for the continuance for one day of the present editor of the magazines. (Hear, and dissent.) And he thought it should be an instruction to the committee, that the consent of the editor is not necessary to the carrying out of the committee's resolution, as seemed to be implied yesterday. The editor was the servant of the Union, and his assent or dissent had nothing to do with it. (Cheers and uproar.) Mr. Hall further criticised the character of the magazines, and dissented from the opinions of Dr. Tildman, that no public fault had been found with them. Mr. Hall was frequently interrupted in the course of his address, and at length resumed his seat when our report left.

[Should anything of special importance occur, we shall give it in a Second Edition.]

"ITALY AS IT IS."

On Thursday evening, Signor Saffi, celebrated as one of the Roman triumvirs during the revolutionary crisis, and now Italian Professor at the University of Oxford, gave the first of two lectures on "Italy as it was and as it is to be," at the Marylebone Institution, at present a noted spot for instructors of the platform. The lecturer, who on this occasion confined his attention mainly to the past, came there, he said, to plead a cause upon which the descendants of Cromwell and Milton were well calculated to pass judgment. Before his countrymen could fulfil the task they had undertaken, their country must exist as a nation, and that was the question between them and their rulers. They were endeavouring to uphold the cause of truth against a lie, and the cause of God against an idol. He felt it was a solemn thing to come to England to plead the sacred cause of his country before an English tribunal, and to arouse their indignation by detailing the sufferings that were inflicted on his countrymen by Austrian executioners for proving their devotion to their native land. He called the attention of his audience to the state of Italy in former times, and to the effect produced by the exercise of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope. It was useless, however, to describe the struggle between the liberty which the Church had originally sown in the hearts of Christian nations, and the temporal despotism for which she had afterwards contended. The Church was the true stumbling-block of Italian nationality, because by calling in foreign aid, she had substituted the brutal right of conquest for the mediæval law and constitution of the country. He took a review of the state of Italy on the eve of the French revolution, and referred to the hopes excited amongst the Italians by the intervention of the French Republicans. But, alas! they allied themselves with the French only to be deceived, and the French alliance ended in a new slavery. He adverted to the deeds of the Italians in former times, and reminded his audience that in 1848 the modern Italians did not fail, so far as courage was concerned, to imitate the example of their forefathers, while the Italian Contingent in the Crimea was not unworthy to fight side by side with the heroes of Inkermann. He described with minuteness the tyranny of Austria, the subservience to that power of many of the Italian Governments, and declared that since the marriage of the King of Naples with an Austrian princess the dynasty of Naples had become a Lieutenantancy of the House of Hapsburg. It might appear strange to religious minds that such an amount of evil should go on for such a time, in a Christian country, without the slightest interference of the Church to prevent it. The simple statement of the fact was the greatest evidence of the moral death of the Roman Catholic hierarchy. He was of opinion that the people of Catholic countries must work out their own moral and religious liberty by means of their own making. There were aspirations in those countries quite ready for a new religious creation—aspirations which, especially in Italy, spread through numerous links of charity between the suffering clergy and the suffering people. The grievances which resulted from Austrian dominion were set forth by the professor in full detail, and the whole concluded with a panegyric of Giuseppe Mazzini, and the expression of a belief that the power of the Pope was morally defunct and only preserved a fictitious existence. The lecture-room was numerously attended by a sympathising audience.

The Countess of Huntingdon's Missionary Society intend to establish a mission to the Mohammedans of Turkey and Syria. This movement is distinct from that of the Turkish Mission Aid Society, which is formed more especially to assist American missionaries.

At the opening of the Adderley Park Library and Museum, on Monday week, a testimonial, consisting of a handsome piece of plate, accompanied by an elegantly bound volume, was presented to Charles Ratcliff, Esq. There was an inscription on the plate to the effect that it had been presented to Mr. Ratcliff in token of the esteem in which he is held by the friends of social progress, for his philanthropic efforts in behalf of suffering and degraded humanity, and the elevation of the working classes. Mr. Adderley made the presentation in a speech replete with the kindest expressions of feeling, and abounding in unaffected testimony to Mr. Ratcliff's private worth and public-spirited philanthropy. Mr. Ratcliff returned thanks in appropriate terms.

CHRISTMAS MERRIMENT IN A LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Has the reader ever noticed, in travelling out of London by rail, how, along the various lines, there are planted—with careful regard to site, soil, and salubrity of atmosphere—modern buildings, of greater or less architectural pretensions, devoted to philanthropic purposes—schools, almshouses, asylums, and the like? If not, when he is next outward bound, let him look about him with this suggestion in his head. Meanwhile, let him, in imagination, run with us a few miles down the Great Northern to Colney Hatch, where every night a monster lunatic asylum shoots into the surrounding darkness rays of light, from windows, doors, and skylights, numerous enough for a town, but grouped effectively enough for an extensive palace. It is one of two establishments erected for the metropolitan county, the abode of more than 1,200 men and women, whose pauperism is intensified by the miseries of a weakened and disordered brain.

This asylum, like its grim sister at Hanwell, is conducted in accordance with the best modern plans for the treatment of the insane; the padded room, humane indulgences, and well-selected employment and recreation taking the place of chains, strait-waistcoats, and all the other appurtenances which have made the name of madhouse one of horror. It is in harmony with this wiser, as well as more merciful system, that twice a-year the inmates of Colney Hatch are regaled with two special entertainments—a fancy fair in the grounds in the summer, and a ball indoors in connexion with Christmas. This last-named event took place on Wednesday evening, in accordance with the usual programme, and with all the usual *clat*. The dining or exercising room, which is of very large dimensions, was devoted to the festive gathering, and what with its evergreen and floral decorations, flags and Chinese lanterns, blazing fires, and gay company, an uninitiated visitor would have thought himself in some baronial hall. An unusually large number of visitors were present, and these, at the first, lined the sides of the room, while the inmates—males on one side and females on the other—entered and quietly took their seats, under the direction of the attendants, with all the order of a well-conducted audience at Exeter or St. Martin's Hall.

As an exhibition of dissolving views formed the first portion of the entertainment, the lights were turned down, and upwards of five hundred lunatics were left in semi-darkness, with attendants and visitors, who, but from a feeling of confidence in the system which had brought both parties together, might well feel nervous at the proximity. The "views," with the lively music of a band, elicited unmistakable demonstrations of delight, in the orthodox form of clapping and stamping, while the "chromotopes," the striking results of revolving kaleidoscopic combinations, excited visitors and lunatics in an equal degree. These over, the hall was fully illuminated, and a cake of enormous weight, with two others of a by no means lilliputian character, were rapidly cut into pieces, and, by means of baskets, as rapidly distributed, without any apparent system, and certainly without the slightest disorder, though with not a little good-humoured scrambling. The cake having disappeared, the forms were cleared away, and save that space was cleared for dancing, every part of the room was indiscriminately occupied by the sane and insane, attendants and patients, visiting justices and visiting friends, inmates in fustian suits or cotton gowns, and young ladies from town, tricked out in muslins, ribbons, and white kids, who, for the next two hours, mingled together in an extraordinary, and, as the weak-nerved would deem it, most dangerous fashion.

All the officials appeared to lay themselves out for the amusement of their charges, and if the dancing would not have graced Almack's, it helped to make up a unique as well as charmingly vivacious scene. We, not being votaries of Terpsichore, found entertainment in threading the various groups in search of incident and character; and oh! what incongruous utterances were poured into our ear—what gleams of humour, with mere mad merriment—what little bits of real life-history, mingled with the creations of a diseased imagination—what absurd, and sometimes what horrible delusions—and here and there what bitter weeping and utter prostration of despair! Many of the patients are insane only at intervals, or are sane on all but certain points; and these, for the most part, looked on as spectators, and were able to give rational replies to our inquiries respecting the habits of the place, and the estimation in which it is held. Here and there were some disposed to be over-boisterous, but the vigilance and promptitude of the attendants kept them in check; and, except that one young woman was seized with a fit, nothing occurred during the evening to occasion the slightest disturbance. Oranges and spiced beer were distributed at intervals, the accompanying fun appearing to be enjoyed as much as what was eaten and drank. As the hours wore on, the fun did not, as in some other assemblies, become "fast and furious," but towards the time of closing (half-past nine), there was an evident abatement of hilarity and activity. "God save the Queen," was the signal for breaking up, and without difficulty or effort, men and women were drawn off to their respective wards and dormitories, a few of them only lingering behind, as though unwilling to return once more to what one of them spoke of as its worst feature, the monotony of life at Colney Hatch. The visitors remained a short time longer, during which the younger people availed themselves of the ample space for a final dance, and by ten o'clock we had the asylum doors slammed behind us, and were being borne away to happier homes.

The recent alarming statement relative to the sinking condition of the building at Colney Hatch led us

to make inquiries respecting its size and capacity, which elicited some painfully interesting facts. Up to the end of 1855, the increase of pauper lunacy in Middlesex was steadily on the increase, the magistrates being obliged to acknowledge that the expectations entertained six years ago, that the vast establishments at Hanwell and Colney Hatch would suffice for the wants of the county, "have been signally disappointed." Besides 2,317 in those buildings, there are more than 1,000 in private establishments, or otherwise provided for by the parishes, and for many months past the Lunacy Commissioners and the Middlesex Bench have been at issue as to the necessity of erecting a third asylum. The latter have resisted the proposal, concluding that the county cannot bear the expenditure of another 300,000*l.*, and that for a third of that sum the existing premises can be enlarged, so as to accommodate 1,963 insane patients. We understand that it is now settled that this view of the case shall be acted upon, and the past management of the institution appears to justify the decision. The parishes pay 9*s.* 11*d.* per head per week for the patients they send, which is three shillings a week less than is charged by private institutions, and the accuracy of the calculations made by the justices is shown by the circumstance, that, in the quarter just closed, the difference between the receipts and the expenditure was but 27*l.* The staff consists of 189 persons, of whom the majority are "attendants," and costs between 6,000*l.* and 7,000*l.* a year. Many of the inmates are able to work, the produce of the labour of the males being about 1,400*l.* a year. Of the 138 acres of land belonging to the establishment 76 is pasture and arable land, and the produce is estimated at nearly 3,000*l.* a-year, nearly one-third of which is profit. Indeed, it is said that among the neighbouring farmers it is a matter of controversy how the Asylum farm "pays" when theirs do not, and the explanation given is, that there is a ready market for the consumption of the produce and no bad debts. The out-door work is found to have a most beneficial effect on the insane; and so emboldened have the managers become by success, that even the most mischievous are allowed, at times, to take walks in the neighbourhood, while others are permitted to visit their relatives, if accompanied by an attendant.

Having looked over a recent annual report of the Committee of Visitors—a remarkable document, of the bulk of a volume—we can testify to the minuteness and painstaking with which the working of the vast establishment is watched and recorded, for the satisfaction of those who, from official position or motives of humanity, desire to acquaint themselves with the treatment experienced by the helpless occupants of such a place. Not only is there a complete exposition of its domestic economy, but a register of the state of the thermometer and barometer, and a series of lunar observations in conjunction with the number of fits from which the inmates suffer, as also a description of the morbid appearances of the subjects of the table of mortality—the whole forming an important contribution to the history of the phenomena of insanity. Alas! that so much skill and benevolence, and such costly and elaborate organisation, should, in the majority of cases, be able only to ameliorate, and be powerless for cure.*

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

At a densely crowded meeting at Woolwich, on Wednesday night, resolutions in favour of the ballot, and declaring General Codrington unfit to represent the borough, were agreed to.

There has been another change in the candidature for Newport, Isle of Wight. Mr. C. Seely, at the earnest request of his friends, has resumed his position; and Mr. Cooke has retired in consequence. The Tories have brought forward Mr. R. W. Kennard, of London. The other candidate is Mr. Kinglake, author of "Eothen." "Mr. Charles Seely (says the *Hants Independent*) is once more in the fair field of fight, and full five-sixths of the Liberal electors have either pledged themselves by their signatures, or promised him their votes, to secure his return. Mr. Kinglake has met with such little favour in the eyes of the electors in general, that although he may from his own, or by the obstinacy of his handful of supporters, be induced to proceed to the poll, the result will place him, as it did at Bridgewater, at the bottom of the list."

The *Leader*, we know not on what authority, declares that Mr. Andrews' return for Southampton is secure. Mr. Weguelin has secured a large portion of the flies, cabs, and omnibuses in the town to bring up the voters on the day of polling. Mr. Falvey, the stamp distributor, is still suspended from his office. It is expected that the Government will decide on his case in the course of this week.

At an adjourned meeting, on Monday evening, of electors of Finsbury, friends of the Liberal interest, held at Myddelton Hall, Upper-street, Islington; Mr. C. H. Eli in the chair; a letter was read from Mr. Alderman Challis, M.P., in which he says: "I cannot hesitate to say how highly I estimate the position of representative of the borough in Parliament, and to declare my intention to occupy it while I am so happy as to enjoy the confidence of the constituency, and health and strength continue." A vote of thanks to the worthy Alderman was then passed, and a sub-committee appointed to convene a meeting of the friends of Mr. Duncombe, M.P., whenever they may deem it advisable to secure his continuance as one of the representatives of Finsbury.

It is understood that Mr. Hudson will retire from the representation of Sunderland at the end of the present Parliament, when the shipowners will en-

* In 1855, out of 666 patients only 42 recovered, 16 were relieved, and 92 died.

deavour to return one of their own body, probably Mr. Charles Alcock.

Mr. Evans, of Sufton-court, having some time since issued an address to and canvassed the electors of Hereford, for their votes at the next election, has lately been suffering from illness, and has issued an address, withdrawing his pretensions.

Lord Peverney has issued an address to the electors of East Sussex, in which he expresses his hostility to a Maynooth grant, and his anxiety for the repeal of the hop duty and the reduction of the income-tax. "Legitimate reduction of taxation, without draining the Treasury—economy without impoverishing the force and vigour of the nation—equitable arrangement of questions relative to the Church, without disturbing its fundamental institutions—adjustment of electoral privileges, without extending them to classes not yet prepared to receive them—a gradual progress of legislation, without the spasmodic violence of radical measures—a strict and loyal adherence to the first principles of the Constitution; without being blind to its defects; these are Conservative principles, but yet they are neither obstructive nor retrograde. These are principles which I advocate, and which you, each and all, may support." Mr. J. S. Dodson, a Liberal candidate, has also issued an address.

On Thursday evening, a meeting of the electors of Salford, favourable to the election of Mr. Alderman Langworthy, took place, at which a requisition containing 1,350 names was presented to that gentleman. Sir Elkanah Armitage presided. Mr. Langworthy was received with much cheering, and gave a long explanation of his views upon various political matters. He said he was a firm advocate of free-trade, and had been so all his life. He noticed the good effects which had arisen from the repeal of the navigation laws; and, proceeding to the subject of education, said that the voluntary system had done what had astonished its own supporters; but it was desirable to do more than the voluntary system had done. He would support a local rate for education, under local management; and advocate a system very similar to that agreed upon when Sir John Pakington visited Manchester. That was a compromise made between the two educational bodies in Manchester; it was made upon a liberal basis. There were many questions of reform before us, such as the reform of the law of the land, and the cheap administration of justice to the people, and, most important of all, perhaps, they would say, that of reform in Parliament. The Reform Bill, when it passed, was not a perfect measure; and now, when education had so far advanced, and the country had increased in population and wealth, it was by no means the sort of measure we wanted, for the true representation of the people. (Hear, hear.) The franchise must and ought to be greatly extended; the existing test did not include sufficiently the intelligent and educated classes; and it would be necessary to form other tests by which they might secure the privilege. The property test might with advantage be lowered; but he was not prepared to say to what degree. Mr. Langworthy, in conclusion, avowed himself to be a supporter of vote by ballot, and said he should support every measure which he believed to be for the good of the country. The business concluded by a resolution pledging the meeting to use every exertion to secure Mr. Langworthy's return.

A meeting was held at Maidstone on Thursday, to take steps for securing the return of Mr. Wykeham Martin for West Kent, in the room of the late Sir Edmund Filmer. Mr. Martin, who spoke at considerable length, declared himself in favour of a settlement of the Church-rate question on equitable terms; of reforms in the army, navy, law, and civil service; and of a considerable modification of the income-tax. In answer to questions, he avowed himself an opponent to vote by ballot and to the abolition of the grant to Maynooth. Resolutions were passed expressive of the determination of the meeting to support Mr. Martin, and of a strong desire to elect a representative who would cordially uphold the government of Lord Palmerston; and a committee, consisting of several liberal members of Parliament and a large body of influential electors, was appointed for the purpose of conducting the election. A meeting of the supporters of Sir Walter Riddell, the Conservative candidate, has been convened for Thursday next, at Maidstone.

SOCIAL MATTERS.

On Monday afternoon another meeting of the unemployed artisans connected with the building trade was held in Smithfield-market, for the purpose of considering their present depressed condition, and to adopt measures for its amelioration. There was a much larger attendance than on the previous occasion, it being computed that there were not less than 16,000 persons present during the proceedings, which were conducted throughout with the greatest decorum and good order. Mr. Hugh Pearce was unanimously voted to the chair, and the proceedings were opened by a long speech from the chairman, much to the same purport as that reported in our last number. Mr. Charles Murray then moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting, consisting of operatives unemployed by causes for which we are not responsible, demand of the authorities that the means of existence be extended within our reach, by useful and profitable employment in agriculture and manufacture; that until fresh employment be afforded, we fall back upon our ancient and indisputable right to parochial assistance, unaccompanied by the insulting, debasing, and infamous conditions at present persisted in.

In support of the motion, Mr. Murray spoke at great length, complaining of the arbitrary manner in which the working classes were treated by their rulers. The resolution was carried unanimously; after which Mr. M'Heath, the honorary secretary, read a lengthy

address, calling on the employed not to work any overtime while one man was out. The address was adopted, and a resolution pledging the meeting to support the National Association of Unemployed of Great Britain, was also carried; after which the meeting adjourned.

On Monday night, a large meeting of master boot and shoemakers in the metropolis, including many of the principal members of the trade, was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, with the view of adopting some common course of action to accommodate their interests to the unprecedented rise in the price of leather of late, and especially within the last six weeks. Mr. Medwin, of Regent's-quadrant, acted as chairman, and from the statements that he and the several other speakers made to the meeting, it appears that from a variety of concurrent causes, the price of leather is from 50 to 80 per cent., many estimating it at even a higher figure than that, more than it was a year ago. This is not confined to London, but is general throughout the whole country. The meeting entirely repudiated the idea of anything like a combination among themselves or the trade of which they are members, for the purpose of forcing a rise of prices on the public. Besides the chairman, the meeting was addressed by Mr. Simpson, of Tottenham-court-road; Mr. Moore, of the firm of Berrall and Co., Marylebone-lane; Mr. Bird, Oxford-street; Mr. Green, Shoreditch; Messrs. Cornell, Hewitt, Hooker, and others; and eventually a resolution was passed by acclamation, recommending the adoption by the trade of an average advance in the price of boots and shoes in proportion to the rise in the price of leather. Other resolutions were also adopted for giving effect to the wishes of the meeting.

SIR BULWER LYTTON AT GLASGOW.

On Thursday afternoon, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart., was formally installed as Lord Rector of the University. The ceremony took place in the Common Hall, the body of which was densely crowded by the students, a large number of gentlemen from the city, and strangers from a distance, drawn together to witness the interesting proceedings. On the bench, beside the Lord Rector, were the Very Rev. Principal and the professors, the Earl of Elgin, Sir Archibald Alison, the Hon. the Lord Provost, Mr. Hastie, M.P., and other gentlemen. Principal Macfarlan having offered up a prayer in Latin, the minute of election was read, and the usual formulae got through.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton then rose and delivered an address. The hon. baronet attacked the philosophy of Condorcet and the ratiocination of Voltaire; paid the usual tribute to departed Scottish worthies; supported the claim of Greek and Latin to be useful parts of a liberal education, and impressed upon his hearers the value of a "definite purpose." He offered a few maxims:—Never affect (he said) to be other than you are—either richer or wiser. Never be ashamed to say "I do not know." Men will then believe you when you say, "I do know." Never be ashamed to say, whether as applied to title or money, "I cannot afford it."—"I cannot afford to waste an hour in the idleness to which you invite me—I cannot afford the guinea you ask me to throw away." Once establish yourself and your mode of life as what they really are, and your foot is on solid ground, whether for the gradual step onward, or for the sudden spring over a precipice. From these maxims let me deduce another—learn to say, "No" with decision; "Yes" with caution—"No" with decision whenever it meets a temptation; "Yes" with caution whenever it implies a promise. A promise once given is a bond inviolable. A man is already of consequence in the world when it is known that we can implicitly rely upon him. I have frequently seen in life a person preferred to a long list of applicants for some important charge which lifts him at once into station and fortune merely because he has this reputation, that when he says he knows a thing, he knows it; and when he says he will do a thing, he will do it. Sir Edward then said that it was his intention to place the sum of fifty guineas in the hands of the professors, leaving it to their discretion to select such subjects as experience may suggest most useful or pleasing to the general body of the students. In addition he proposed to the highest class of the scholars a prize of thirty guineas to the candidate who will most worthily render into lyrics, Greek or Latin, at the choice of the competitors, one of the immortal songs of Robert Burns. Sir Edward concluded in the following words:—To you—to the men of your generation—is consigned the latter half of that century which your fathers enriched with such stores, and adorned with such trophies. Before your energies spreads a dominion never compassed by the Eagle of the Caesars, extending from the first well spring of civilisation, under Indian palm-trees, to the last vent of its redundant flow, amidst Australian pastures. To your aid science contributes inventions which would have seemed to your progenitors fables as wild as the wings of Daedalus, or the talisman of Abaris. To you the earth is daily revealing new mines of gold, and the heavens are vouchsafing new stores of intellectual light. Legislation for you has solved many of the problems that perplexed your fathers; and questions which, at the dawn of this century, threatened to rend society, are now peacefully settled. Compared with those who have gone before you, you have little to reform—you have infinitely more to peril. Such is the account which the trustees for half the century have rendered to those who are born to enjoy the inheritance of the half that follows. Filled with a sense of that magnificent bequest, and of the sublime responsibility it involves, go forth, students of Glasgow, and be in your turn the administrators of time, for the approval of Providence and for the benefit of man. (Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton sat down amidst reiterated and rapturous cheers.)

On Friday night Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton was entertained at a public dinner in the Glasgow Gallery of Art, in acknowledgement of his distinguished literary attainments. The Hon. the Lord Provost was in the chair. The speakers were lavish of compliments and courteous expressions. Professor Aytoun pronounced Sir Edward B. Lytton "the greatest living author in Britain."

MR. COBDEN ON EARLY CLOSING.

Mr. Cobden, M.P., has received an invitation to be present at the forthcoming soirée of the Bradford Early Closing Association. The honourable gentleman, in reply, after expressing his regret that, owing to other engagements, it will not be in his power to pay Bradford a visit on the occasion of the approaching demonstration in favour of the early closing of places of business, writes:—

My sympathies are all in favour of moderate hours of labour, because I am anxious to see those engaged in business enjoying leisure sufficient to the due cultivation of the higher and nobler purposes of existence. In all my public efforts, whether for cheapening the means of subsistence, or lightening the burden of taxation by a reduction of Government expenditure, I have always pursued a policy which was calculated to place in the hands of the toiling millions the power of lessening the hours of labour without a corresponding curtailment of the necessities and comforts of life. I am afraid, however, that the policy of our Government for the last three years—a policy which has not been without some share of popularity with the masses—has not been favourable to the object you have in view. The greater the amount expended by Government in war, or preparation for war, the heavier must be the toil of the people, for it is from their labour alone that our rulers can draw the means for supporting fleets and armies. I wish that cause and effect were more logically kept in view in the discussion of these matters. If I had been present at your meeting, I should not have abstained from an allusion to some of those vain-glorious theories of which we have heard so much of late, asserting it to be the duty of this country to set the whole world right, whenever and wherever it may be "out of joint;" and I would have endeavoured to show the incompatibility of such a doctrine (if seriously carried out) with any other result than the brutish degradation of our population from over-work, and the want of leisure for the education of themselves or their offspring. It is a subject, however, which I will not attempt to discuss in a letter. Let me, therefore, wish you all possible success in your movement.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

TRIAL OF THE MURDERER OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.

The trial of the murderer of the Archbishop of Paris, which took place on Saturday, occasioned much more excitement in the public mind than any event that has occurred at the Palais de Justice for very many years. The court was closely packed by an excited audience. There was also a vast crowd in the neighbourhood of the building.

At twenty minutes past ten the prisoner was brought into court. He is a young man of middle height, fair complexion, high forehead, and regular and expressive features. His face, long, thin, and pale, is extremely intellectual, and in no wise indicative of ferocity. He was dressed entirely in black, in the costume which priests generally wear in the streets. He advanced to the bar without the least appearance of either trepidation or bravado. M. Delangle, First President of the Imperial Court, presided on the occasion. A long "act of accusation," in accordance with the French form, was read after the prisoner was placed at the bar, and this document professes to give a history of the man, an account of the way he executed the atrocity, and the possible motives by which he might have been influenced. After his dismissal from St. Germain l'Auxerrois, as far back as twelve months ago, he bought a hatchet, with which he intended to commit murder; and a letter of about the same date had been found, in which he declared his intention of committing this assassination. On the day of the deed Verger wrote his testament, declaring his brother his only heir, and he drew up a power for his brother to receive, to open, and to realise whatever should be sent to his address in the course of January. The crime itself was described in just the same manner as has already been done in the public papers. During the proceedings the prisoner conducted himself with extraordinary violence. He demanded the postponement of the trial, which was refused. After one of the witnesses had given his evidence, the Judge asked Verger what he had to say?

The prisoner—I have to say that I am the enemy of the present clergy, just as Jesus Christ was the enemy of the Pharisees. I am an enemy of all that is pharisaical. I demand that the letter be read.

The Procureur—That is unnecessary.

The prisoner—Spectators, see how they refuse me everything—physical violence, moral violence.

The Vicar-General of Meaux stated the facts which led to the interdiction of the prisoner.

The prisoner (to the witness)—You are a scoundrel. The President exhorted the prisoner to be moderate.

The prisoner—You see here but a dead man, a poniard, a scaffold, and a guillotine. I see something else. I have laboured fifteen years for this result, and you will not hear me a single day.

The President here read a letter written by Verger a year ago, in which he said that he alone had premeditated and executed the murder of the Archbishop. On being asked why he wrote that letter, the prisoner made a long rambling statement, to the effect that he

was in despair, and had been persecuted by the Paris Inquisition.

The President—Your doctrine is abominable, above all in the mouth of a priest.

The prisoner—A lie, a lie! Anathema president!

When the prisoner at length became ungovernable, the President ordered the gendarmes to take him away. He resisted and cried "Help, people; people, defend me!" A cry here arose from the audience, "No, no, you are an assassin;" and the prisoner was dragged away from the bar amidst a scene such as was probably never before witnessed in a court of justice. Men jumped on the benches, shaking their fists at the prisoner: they grinned at him—and even the shrill voice of the gentle sex might at times be heard screaming out the word "Assassin;" and thus he left the court.

He was subsequently brought back. The Abbé Surat, the vicar-general, saw the Archbishop stabbed. The prisoner admitted that the witness's evidence was correct. He had listened to the sermon which he found heretical, and he afterwards killed the Archbishop in pursuance of a project which he had nourished ever since Dec. 26. The prisoner proposed to read an immense mass of writings, the reading of which, he said, would take fifteen days; "but what is that? it has taken me fifteen years to compose them. (Laughter.) You laugh; nevertheless, your social and eternal salvation is at stake." Dr. Lassaigne said he had tested the prisoner in various ways, and could detect no symptom which would justify a medical man in certifying him to be insane. When the Procureur-General began his speech for the prosecution, the prisoner exclaimed—

You tremble, Sir, you tremble, finding yourself opposed to such an adversary as I am. Yes, I am your adversary in everything. You shall not speak. You have prevented me from speaking, and I will prevent you.

The prisoner was obliged to be again removed. The Procureur-General then proceeded with his speech. Verger, he said, was a man of a perverse, ferocious, ambitious nature—a nature vomited by hell, and destined to lead a life upon earth which could only terminate in crime; but he was not insane. Did he commit the crime with premeditation, and was he responsible for it? That was all the jury had to decide; and upon the evidence they could not have the least doubt. The crime was one committed, not against an individual, but against religion—against religion in its hierarchy, because the vain ambition of the criminal had not been satisfied. The terrible expiation which he asked at the hands of the jury was all too little for the crime.

M. Nogent Saint Laurens, who had been appointed to act as professional adviser for the prisoner, thought the evidence they had heard made out a strong case to support the plea of insanity. The prisoner had killed the Archbishop in public, in broad daylight, and without taking any precaution to effect his escape. He had committed this murder to avenge an interdiction which the murdered man had not pronounced. At the time of the act he had uttered a cry which had nothing to do with the grounds of the interdiction. There was no rule of moral proportion to be found between the act and the motive. The man was religiously mad, and eminent authors had stated that religious madness was the worst of all.

The President shortly summed up, and the jury, after retiring twenty minutes, returned a verdict of Guilty.

Sentence of death was then passed in the usual form (Verger being still absent), and M. Nogent Saint Laurens was directed to inform him that he had three days to appeal to the Court of Cassation against the sentence.

The execution will probably take place some day this week at the prison of La Roquette, near the Père la Chaise, on the esplanade outside the gate.

The *Moniteur* states that the Imperial Prince has been suffering during the last two days from a slight catarrhal fever. He was better last evening, and his condition is not such as to justify uneasiness.

The journals *La Presse* and *L'Estafette* have been threatened with prosecution for the publication of a letter, the authorship of which is "lyingly" ascribed to the secretariat of the Emperor.

The *Moniteur* denies that the Government has any intention of demanding an augmentation of the civil list. It says that the present amount has been voted for the whole reign of Napoleon III.

The *Pays* says: "Several English journals have announced, on the strength of a statement in a Belgian paper, that the French Government had resolved to abandon its possessions in Tahiti. We think we know that this news is altogether devoid of foundation. The establishment of Tahiti is in a most prosperous state; it is a very advantageous halting-place for commercial vessels, and has already been of great service to navigation in the South Pacific."

There was a grand military banquet in Paris, on Wednesday, under the auspices of Prince Napoleon. Neither in the speeches of the Prince, nor those of his father Jerome, of Marshal Canrobert, nor the Duke of Malakoff, as reported in the *Moniteur*, is any mention made of the English troops or generals. There were present at the banquet nine officers of the former Empire, "nearly all of them Waterloo men." Prince Napoleon closed his speech with this remark—"The immense advantage of the war, I say it with pride, is that you have proved that France still has her 'grande armée.'"

Feruk Khan, the Persian Ambassador, arrived on Sunday night at Paris, with a suite of thirty-one persons, and lodged in a private hotel in the Champs Elysées. He is described as a fine, distinguished-looking man. On landing at Marseilles he wore a dark loose pelisse lined with fur, and a high conical

cap of dark skin. A grand review was given on Thursday, on the Plaine St. Michel, near Marseilles, in honour of Feruk Khan. He is charged to present to the Emperor Napoleon a portrait of the Shah, surrounded with diamonds, and four Turcoman horses; to the Empress, a rich pearl necklace; and to the Prince Imperial, a sword long preserved in Persia as a Mussulman relic.

The *National* of Brussels publishes an address from M. Ledru Rollin, dated London, Jan. 13th, to the electors of France, in which the principle of abstaining from voting is vehemently condemned.

PRUSSIA AND SWITZERLAND.

The propositions which the Federal Council of Switzerland submitted to the Federal Assembly for the settlement of the Neuchâtel dispute were on Friday finally adopted by that body. They were separately discussed in the Council of States and the National Council, the two bodies which collectively constitute the Federal Assembly; and were then carried, after a long and animated debate, by 82 voices to 4.

A despatch from Berne, dated the 18th instant, announces that the Neuchâtel prisoners, escorted by a detachment of Swiss troops, were conducted on the preceding night to the French frontier, which they crossed at Pontarlier. The Federal Council has issued orders for immediately disbanding the troops already assembled.

The Prussian official journal of the 15th contains no order for the mobilisation of the army, and it is therefore clear that the King of Prussia recognises the negotiations, since he has not acted up to his threat of proceeding to hostile measures unless the prisoners were enlarged by January 15th.

The Prussian Government has already expressed to the Powers its disposition towards diplomatic negotiations relative to the question of the sovereignty of Neuchâtel. The place and period at which these negotiations are to take place are not yet decided.

ITALY.

The Emperor of Austria, who has been proceeding onward towards Milan by easy stages, halting at Padua, Vicenza, Verona, Mantua, entered Milan at half-past two on Thursday last. The telegraph barely reports the fact, and says nothing respecting his reception. The principal Ministers of the Emperor, Count Buol, Baron von Bach, and Herr von Bruck, are with him at Milan.

A letter from Parma of the 8th, in the *Risorgimento* of Turin, announces that the Austrians are to quit the duchy in February. They have been quartered there ever since 1849, and have held military possession of some districts, which were in a state of siege, for six or eight months at a time. The fortress of Piacenza will continue to be occupied by the Austrians.

Further accounts from Naples strengthen the belief that both the recent explosion of gunpowder and the blowing up of the ship *Charles III.* were the act of incendiaries. When the King heard the last-named explosion, and saw the glass falling about, it is said he remarked—"Questo è un secondo di cambio." (This is a duplicate bill of exchange.) The Queen, who is very near her confinement, fainted. The British war-steamer *Malacca* got her boats out five minutes after the ship blew up, and saved twenty-three men: in their frantic joy they kissed the feet and the clothes of the sailors. Prince Luigi sent an officer on board to thank Captain Farquhar; but the official journal said nothing of the conduct of the English.

A brigade order called forth by the attempt of Milano, and addressed to the officers of the brigade to which he belonged, has come to light; and reveals a complete system of espionage in the army. The officers are censured for not having kept watch on Milano—noting his habits, his goings out and comings in, whether he kept private papers, who were his friends. Four officers are suspended for fifteen days, and two sergeants and three privates are ordered to undergo fifteen days of marching in heavy order with a cannon-ball in their knapsacks; the privates for not denouncing their comrade to the officers—the officers for not denouncing him to their superiors, in obedience to "most private" instructions.

Letters from Naples of the 12th state that the King, on hearing of the assassination of the Archbishop of Paris, countermanded the ball which was to have been given at the Palace, ordered that the theatres should be closed for three days, and prescribed that expiatory prayers should be offered up. The *fêtes* which were to commence on the 12th, on the occasion of the King's birthday, were put a stop to. Two *cafés* at Naples had been surrounded two days before by the police authorities, and sixty persons arrested. It was thought that a Mazzinian plot had been discovered. A degree of uneasiness prevailed among the population.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA IN LOMBARDY.

The Emperor of Austria, who has been proceeding onward towards Milan by easy stages, halting at Padua, Vicenza, Verona, Mantua, entered Milan at half-past two on Thursday last. The telegraph barely reports the fact, and says nothing respecting his reception. The principal Ministers of the Emperor, Count Buol, Baron von Bach, and Herr von Bruck, are with him at Milan.

While the Emperor was at Venice, above 10,000 petitions were presented to him, and the majority of them he received with his own hands while walking out to visit the public institutions. As the Emperor and Empress were leaving the Church of St. Anthony, at Padua, they were separated from their suite by the crowd, and so completely shut in that they could neither advance nor retreat. "My very good friends," said the Emperor in Italian, "pray let me and my wife pass." Room was made as soon as the words were spoken. According to an eye witness, the Brescians

were "abominably frosty" when the illustrious travellers entered their city.

SPAIN.

The news from Spain is not encouraging. General Prim has been arrested and is to be prosecuted. Marshal O'Donnell had retired to his country seat, and some sensation has been caused at his having, though not far from Madrid, abstained contrary to custom, from joining his military colleagues in paying his respects to the Queen on Twelfth-day. Arrests continue to be made in Madrid of those who are accused of republican efforts to overthrow the Government. A Ministerial crisis of some kind is understood to be impending. The Cortes are convoked for the 1st of May. Twenty-five political prisoners have contrived to effect their escape from Valencia. The province of Huesca and great part of that of Saragossa had been declared in a state of siege.

RUSSIA.

News received at Vienna, from Constantinople, confirms the report of a victory of the Circassians, under Ibrahim Pasha, over the Russians. The latter lost a general in the action. It was at Giuvka the contest took place. The Circassians took nine pieces of cannon from their adversaries.

A letter from Sebastopol states that the city is gradually becoming re-peopled. It now contains about 7,000 inhabitants; Kamiesch, 2,000. Three hundred houses partly destroyed during the siege have been rebuilt, and eighty new ones constructed.

The following announcement appears in *Le Nord*: "The Russian Government has already given orders to recall from the Isle of Serpents the lieutenant and the seven sailors by whom England and Austria were so much alarmed."

The Russian flotilla in the Caspian Sea stationed at the mouths of the Kour, the Terek, and the Volga, having numerous troops on board, have taken possession of several small islands belonging to Persia, in the Gulf of Bakan. The headquarters are established in the Isle of Neph-tonoi, the largest of them, and a strong detachment occupies the Isle of Ogouy-tchinak, which commands the Gulf of Bakan, and which the Russians immediately fortified, so as to protect it from any hostile project of the Turcomans. They have established a telegraphic line from Neph-tonoi to the Isle of Dagada, and from this point they command the mouth of the Oxus. This movement of the Russians is stated to have a double object: first, to assume an attitude calculated to have some effect on the war between England and Persia, and next, to oppose any invasion which the Bokharians and the other Kanef races (orthodox Mussulmans, enemies of the Shiites), might attempt on the province of Mazenderan, and even on the capital of Persia, as they had done on previous occasions.

AMERICA.

There has been no important business before Congress, the holidays having broken up all business in Washington except Cabinet-making. The Senate is occupied with the Treaty negotiated in London by Mr. Dallas and Lord Clarendon. On this matter the *Times* correspondent says:—

The discussions are theoretically secret, but practically they will leak out. And in this case it is known that this treaty is in serious danger of rejection. I understand the objection raised in the Senate to be this—that the United States bind themselves not to give their consent to any other arrangement in Central America between the local States than the one provided for by the treaty. I think "consent" is the word used (if not some equivalent); and upon this word the question of ratification or rejection hinges. I cannot think, notwithstanding the opposition, that the Senate will reject this settlement. It is a treaty in which each party gets all it asked for. The United States get everything offered by Mr. Lawrence in the first note opening the negotiations on this subject, in 1849; get also the abandonment of the British claim to Ruatan, and the other islands, which had better be sunk in the sea than make serious trouble between the two countries. Great Britain gets the recognition of the Protectorate, the independence of Grey Town, and some guarantee for safety in the transit when the hordes of Filibusters who are openly sailing from New York and New Orleans, in spite of anti-recruiting laws, to aid Walker, shall either be annihilated or get possession of the country.

In the Senate, on the 6th January, Mr. Boyce gave notice of an amendment on the new Tariff Bill. The amendment provides that all articles now subject to twenty per cent. duty shall continue to pay that rate, and that tea and coffee shall be included in the same schedule.

The *Washington Union* having copied some remarks from another paper, declaring that no person has any authority to speak for Mr. Buchanan in regard to the policy of his administration, adds the following: "In connexion with the foregoing, we have the approval of Mr. Buchanan in saying that the following extract, from the *Southside Democrat*, states correctly his position: 'As for Kansas, Mr. Buchanan has never expressed an opinion, either one way or the other, in favour of its coming in as a free or a slave State. He has prudently conceived that it is a matter with which he has nothing to do, and with which he does not mean to meddle. It is a question exclusively with the people of the territory, with whom he is content to leave it for solution. He will see to it that the principles of the Nebraska law are carried out, in letter and spirit, impartially, and without fear, favour, or affection.'"

The *Washington* correspondent of the *New York Herald* reports, that the Supreme Court have decided that Congress has no power over the question of slavery in the territories, and that the Missouri compromise is unconstitutional, and therefore null and void.

Mr. Sumner has recovered sufficiently to return to his duties at Washington.

Official despatches had been received from Captain Hartstein, speaking in glowing language of his reception in this country.

A bill is before the Arkansas Legislature to compel all free negroes to leave the State under penalty of immediate sale into slavery for life. A bill "to encourage and promote matrimony," has been introduced into the Legislature of North Carolina.

The New York papers publish long accounts of slave insurrections in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. The four negroes who murdered the Joyce family, near Louisville, Kentucky, were examined at Louisville, and two of them made confessions. On the examination, Mr. Joyce, a brother of the Joyce that was killed, was present and gave evidence, and attempted to rescue the prisoners and have them burnt. As he stepped from the stand he said very loudly, "I want all who are my friends to come on and take these negroes and burn them." Almost instantaneously every man in the room was on his feet; from the passage between the benches on the east side the sounds of "burn them" resounded, and some of them occupying the front tier of the benches tried to jump over the railing to get hold of the negroes. The law-abiding citizens were far in the preponderance, and the tumult was quelled. The prisoners were all committed to answer any charge the grand jury may bring against them. A special despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial says that a family of eight persons named Stith, in Hardin county, Kentucky, was poisoned by a negro cook. Six died, and the others are not expected to live.

It is stated that President Comonfort, of Mexico, had proposed an alliance with the United States, in order to strengthen his opposition.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Overland Mail arrived on Friday, with advices from Bombay to Dec. 17. No tidings had been received of the expedition to the Persian Gulf. The news of the fall of Herat had created some sensation. Brigadier Chamberlayne, described in a previous mail as advancing on the great road to Cabul to overawe a "refractory tribe," was on the 21st November at Saifed Koh, six marches from Cabul; whither, says the Calcutta correspondent of the Times, the force will go to garrison that city while the Dost operates on the frontier. Sir John Lawrence and the Afghan chief were about to meet, "probably near the Khyber, to arrange the terms on which further assistance will be rendered." It does not seem quite clear whether the Persians were or were not advancing on the road to Candahar, but it was rumoured that Hyder Khan had been defeated at Ghirak.

The Friend of India, whose speculation not unfrequently indicate the supposed views of Government, speaks of an armed occupation of Afghanistan.

News from Hong Kong comes down to Nov. 24, nine days later than the last mail. From them we learn that Admiral Seymour had undertaken no new naval or military operations, beyond intrenching the foreign quarter, and protecting the shipping from fire-rafts by sinking junks and extending booms across the navigable channels. The novelty of the aspect of affairs at Canton is the entry of the Americans and French on the scene of active operations. The French, it is stated, have withdrawn their men-of-war from the factories, which seem to be entirely guarded by the British, and have taken the Liptat forts on one of the branches of the river. The Americans were forced to attack the Chinese. It appears that, on the 15th November, the Chinese garrison of some forts between Whampoa and Canton fired on the first cutter of the United States ship Portsmouth. Thinking they might be mistaken, the Americans waved their flag; it was answered by a volley of grape and round shot. Under these circumstances, Commodore Armstrong determined to seize the offending forts, and then to inform Yeh that he had done so. On the 16th, accordingly, the Levant and Portsmouth were towed up to within some hundreds of yards of the forts, when the Levant grounded. The Portsmouth, continued her course to within 450 yards, and then opened fire. The action lasted nearly three hours; the Chinese fighting their guns well, but giving in at dusk before the Americans. At this stage in the contest, Dr. Parker, the United States Commissioner, caused further operations to be suspended while he demanded immediate satisfaction from Yeh. This, however, would appear not to have been forthcoming; for on the 21st the boats of the Levant, Portsmouth, and San Jacinto, successively attacked and captured three forts—Barrier Fort, Fidler's Reach Fort, and Island Fort—and destroyed their guns, 124 in number. At dawn the next morning, they stormed another, called Square Fort, and destroyed its 41 guns. The loss in these operations is not clearly stated, but it seems to have been about six men killed and six wounded. Yeh had appealed to "the people" of the Two Kwangs. In the last edict issued he says—

The barbarian rebels have raised disturbances, attacking our heavenly dynasty, destroying forts, burning the shops, and making war on the city. The anxiety on this account has entered into my very bones and marrow; and your united wrath, too, has been aroused. Now, I have received the Imperial commands "firmly to hold and resolutely to fight and maintain the war from the public treasury, to blockade the river and sea, and to sweep out every fragment." You must, in behalf of the empire, exert your strength as brave soldiers, in order that not a fragment of the foreign robbers may remain. In case there should be any speaking of peace, the speaker shall be dealt with according to martial law. Did I not love the people as children, the barbarian rebels certainly would deceive them.

The Pays says: "We learn from a private letter that the Catinat was in the Macao Roads on Dec. 2.

At that date news had arrived that the Court of Peking had sentenced the Viceroy Yeh to degradation for having ill-defended the town of Canton against the English attack. This fact seems to prove that the Chinese Government will not yield unless a demonstration be made against the heart of the empire."

The generalissimo of the insurgent army has put forth a curious proclamation, in which he says:—

By acting as we are now doing, we are obeying the orders which have come to us from heaven, and we are likewise complying with the desires of the people assembled around us, to exterminate the Manchou Tartars and make them vanish for ever from the earth. When we carefully study the emperors of the great Ming dynasty, we see that their outward countenances and attire were so beautiful and imposing, that the memory of their features and appearance has been transmitted through a hundred generations; whilst these hideous Tartars, who are as ugly as they are ignorant of the principles of justice, have caused us also now to resemble brute beasts, by which they prove that they themselves are not men.

These obstinate Tartars have impressed upon our nation a stamp of misfortune which still continues. We have lifted up the standard and the sword of justice to exterminate them; in a few days, when we have received the supreme orders, we shall come and tell the people in what fashion they ought to be dressed; meanwhile let us take care of our victorious troops, that they may go on joyfully with their great work.

At the present time Shanghai is but a decaying city, and produces not enough for itself. Our duty then is to provide not only for the wants of our soldiers, but to see that the people have what is necessary for them. When a ship came into the port formerly, she brought much rice; why is it not so now?

I, who am now superior magistrate of Shanghai, feeling afraid lest rice should become as scarce as pearls, and firewood as scarce as cinnamon, and no more provisions be left, do, therefore, issue this proclamation, copies of which shall be diffused as numerous as the leaves on the trees, to induce the nobles and the people to bring as much food as they possibly can to Shanghai, and to invite the merchants to come and traffic here from all quarters; which, on the one hand, will be good for the government of the Ming, and, on the other hand, will reasonably allay the anxieties of the people. Do you understand me, then? Make no opposition to my commands.

Shanghai, in the first year of the restored dynasty of Ming, in the tenth month, and on the seventh day.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Some statistics of Mormon polygamy are given by a correspondent of the San Francisco Herald, who writes from Utah. Of the members of the Council, 13 persons have 171 wives amongst them; the House of Representatives, 26 members, have 157; and five officers of the House, 22. To this add 68 for the number living of Governor Young's wives, and the whole number of women thus represented by the members of the Legislature, officers of the same, and his excellency, amount to 420; or, in other words, 45 men had 420 wives.

The great *Univers* libel case is compromised the melancholy death of the Archbishop of Paris having been adroitly made use of by the clergy to prevent a public exposure of their quarrels among themselves. The new edition of the pamphlet is suppressed.

Cape of Good Hope journals to the 18th November inclusive have come to hand, but happily they contain nothing of particular importance. The Kaffirs continued quiet and politically obedient to Government rule, although many of them still pursued their old predatory habits of stealing cattle whenever they had an opportunity. The coffee-growing enterprise was upon the increase, and it was expected would in a short time attain a commanding position among the resources of Europe.

Madame Ida Pfeiffer, the celebrated lady traveller, has arrived again in Cape Town, and intends proceeding to Madagascar *via* Mauritius.

The Hessian ex-Minister Hassenpflug demanded admission into the Casino of Marbourg—a club containing the members of the oldest families, professors, and Government functionaries: he was blackballed. The Police Director of Marbourg has in consequence suppressed the Casino—the exclusion of a Privy Councillor was a hostile demonstration against the system of Government.

The Emperor Alexander has ordered that the fortifying of St. Petersburg shall be commenced in the spring.

Extraordinary activity prevails in the Czar's ship-yards at Cronstadt. Sailing war-ships are converted into screw-steamers, machinery is constructed with all haste, schools are established to produce engineers and stokers.

The price-current of negroes at Lexington, in Georgia, was, at the latest account, as follows: A negro girl, fourteen years old, sold for 1,305 dols.; a girl of eighteen, "in the family way," went for 1,500 dols.; "a fellow" brought 1,500 dols.; some "diseased and old" were a drug in the market, and "sold low;" Harriet, with a child in her arms, commanded a rare price—1,840 dols. The purchasers to have twelve months' credit.

Mr. G. R. George, a nephew of Mr. George, M.P., for Wexford, a young man of great promise, and with the brightest hopes, committed suicide last week at an hotel in Dublin by taking strychnia. The spine was bent until the back of the head was almost in contact with the heels. A paper found on the floor contained a small remnant of the fatal dose, and, from the label, it appeared that it had contained so much as twenty grains of strychnine, which the deceased procured the preceding day at a chemist's shop in Dublin. The portrait of a young lady was found also lying on the floor of the room.

THE WAR AGAINST CHINA AND PERSIA.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Birmingham was held in the Music-hall, Birmingham, on Monday night, Mr. Alderman Baldwin in the chair, to take into consideration the present Persian and Chinese wars. Among those present were Mr. Joseph Sturge, Mr. W. Morgan, Mr. J. S. Wright, Mr. J. Partridge, Mr. F. Wells, the Rev. C. Vince, the Rev. A. O'Neill, Mr. C. Sturge, Mr. J. Betts, and many influential persons. Mr. W. Morgan, who moved the first resolution deprecating the recent hostilities against China, expressed an opinion that like the last war against China, they had arisen out of a contraband trade in opium. He reviewed the history and general condition of China, and, after entering into various details to show the injurious effects of the traffic in opium, quoted the official correspondence from the *London Gazette*, and expressed an opinion that we had not a clear ground of quarrel against the Chinese on the present occasion. All the circumstances, he said, proved that the sudden resort to arms could not be justified. The Rev. C. Vince, who seconded the resolution, said, that the proceedings of the British fleet had been hurried and precipitate, and that the conflict was as unmanly as it was unjustifiable. (Cheers.) This resolution, and one condemning the war against Persia, were agreed to, and petitions to both Houses of Parliament founded upon them were adopted.

Postscript.

Wednesday, Jan. 21.

PERSIA.

The Shah of Persia, as was anticipated, had rejected the ultimatum forwarded to him by Ferouk Khan.

It was expected that a direct alliance would be concluded and published between England and the Imam of Muscat.

It was expected that the English would make a descent on Bassora, which is situated in Turkey, on the Chat-el-Arab, the united mouth of the Euphrates and the Tigris.

The Pays says that the news given in the English papers that the British expedition was on the point of reaching Bassora, is at least doubtful.

Letters from Italy state that, on the eve of his departure from Verona, the Emperor of Austria signed a decree granting full pardon to thirty-two persons who had quitted the country on account of their participation in the affair of Mantua. Another decree remits to 119 communes of the province of Brescia a sum of 1,427,000 Austrian livres, which they owe to the forced subscription for the national loan. Notwithstanding these and similar acts, the people preserve their coldness of demeanour, while the police redouble their vigilance and rigour.

It will be remembered that the Second Chamber of Hanover, already several times dissolved, for its refusal to acquiesce in the modifications which the Government seeks, at the demand of the Germanic Diet, to introduce into the constitution, was, a short time ago, again dispersed for similar reasons. The elections to the new Assembly commenced on Sunday. Out of eighteen districts, the elections in which are already known, ten have elected members of the Opposition; and this notwithstanding the fact, that the elections occur under the new and restrictive electoral law.

Mr. Layard has obtained the concession of the direct railway between the Gulf of Saros and the Danube, passing by Adrianople, avoiding the circuit of the Straits, and having a branch on Constantinople. One-third of the shares are reserved for France.

The *Journal de Constantinople* says that Dost Mohammed will remain neutral in the Anglo-Persian conflict. England is exciting the princes round Herat to war.

Mr. Miall, M.P., addresses his constituents at Rochdale on Friday evening next.

Yesterday a magnificent banquet was given by the Queen of Oude, at Harley-house, to the Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, and Directors of the Hon. East India Company.

The annual meeting of the Manchester party is announced for the 29th instant. Neither Mr. Cobden nor Mr. Bright are expected this year, but the Right Hon. T. M. Gibson, M.P., Mr. James Heywood, M.P., Mr. John Cheetham, M.P., and Mr. George Hadfield, M.P., have promised to take part in the proceedings. The meeting is announced as one of "Free Traders and Friends of Political Progress;" and Mr. George Wilson is to preside.

It is understood to be in the contemplation of the Government to appoint a special Inspector for Reformatories.

The secretaries to the Nightingale Fund announce subscriptions amounting, up to this time, in round figures, to nearly 40,000*l*.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

Fresh up, to-day, a very limited supply of English wheat came to hand; but the show of Monday's unsold samples was rather extensive. For all kinds, the demand ruled heavy, but we have no actual change to notice in the quotations. There was a large quantity of foreign wheat in the market, and that grain met a dull inquiry, at barely stationary prices. We had a slow sale for barley, at Monday's decline in value. In malt, very little was doing, on former terms. Oats were in moderate supply, and fair request, at full prices. Beans and peas supported previous rates; but flour was dull, and lower to partisans.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

“S. G.’s” suggestion would be unproductive, unless backed by evidence of the people’s sincerity.

The Postmaster-General has given notice of an improvement he contemplates carrying into effect with the New Year for the acceleration of the metropolitan delivery of letters, by its division into districts to be denoted by initials affixed to the address. Thus, the *Nonconformist* office, being in the Eastern Central, the address should be

Nonconformist Office,
69, Fleet-street,
London.
E. C.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1857.

SUMMARY.

We are at war with Persia and China; yet the country was not consulted, and still maintains an unaccountable apathy in the matter. Such expression of opinion as there has been comes chiefly from “Foreign Affairs Committees,” organised on the Urquhart basis, and pursuing a course which only serves to cast ridicule upon the opposition to the foreign policy of our Government. What tangible object, for instance, can the Bradford Committee hope to realise by threatening to indict Lord Canning, Admiral Seymour, Sir John Bowring, and the rest, at the Central Criminal Court? But we are glad that a more potent, because more reasonable, agitation against the reckless Eastern policy of Lord Palmerston’s Administration has been initiated. Birmingham has set a good example to the rest of the country. At a public meeting on Monday, resolutions were adopted describing the recent bombardment of Canton as “not only unjustifiable under the circumstances which occasioned it,” but “repugnant to Christianity, and calculated to dishonour the British name and impede the extension of lawful commerce.” The expedition to Persia was also condemned as “an unrighteous aggression upon the territories of a weak Power, under pretexts that are alike trivial and doubtful, and is likely to lead to serious and extensive complications, the results of which may involve the country in both disaster and disgrace.” The speeches delivered were worthy of the occasion, especially the address of Mr. W. Morgan, who gave a history of our dealings with the Chinese which reflects the utmost disgrace upon the British name, and showed how the vile opium traffic obliged the maintenance of a formidable river police off Canton, was a premium upon smuggling, a violation of Chinese law, and displaced a large and beneficial trade in British manufactures. An intelligent Chinese gentleman, now travelling in Europe, indeed affirms that it is not England who can exercise any moral or religious influence for good in China as long as she continues to uphold the opium trade. The Rev. Mr. Vince not inaptly described the attack upon Canton as very much like bombarding a crockery shop. The meeting at Birmingham was not confined to the advocates of peace. Men of diverse sentiments on other subjects were present, such as Mr. Partridge, who could find no excuse for the conduct of our authorities at Canton. Lord Lyttelton, a moderate Conservative peer, though not present, sent a letter in which with all reserve he declared that, judging from the official correspondence in the Canton affair, a more disgraceful *casus belli* could not be conceived. We trust that the nation will not be backward in supporting the inhabitants of Birmingham in the demand that Parliament will “take such measures as shall clear the people of this country from all participation in acts of aggression and cruelty, which may bring upon them national dishonor and the stain of blood-guiltiness.”

The new facts which have come to light do not diminish the necessity for a popular expression of opinion. Admiral Seymour had

not, according to the last accounts, resumed operations against Canton, but was apparently waiting either for reinforcements from India, or instructions from home. Meanwhile the Americans have made themselves parties to the contest, and have been followed by the French. In consequence of the cutter of one of their ships-of-war having been fired upon by the Chinese, the former commenced operations by attacking and capturing four forts, and then proposed to negotiate. The French fleet have also taken a fort. Governor Yeh had issued a proclamation, announcing that the Imperial Government had ordered him “firmly to hold and resolutely to fight and maintain the war from the public treasury; to blockade the river and sea, and to sweep out every fragment. You must, in behalf of the empire, exert your strength as brave soldiers, in order that not a fragment of the foreign robbers may remain. In case there should be any speaking of peace, the speaker shall be dealt with according to martial law.” Thus there seems no chance of any immediate cessation of the strife. It is not to be supposed that the Chinese will long be able to resist the demands, whatever they may be, of the three most powerful nations in the world, but the triple Powers may have to wage a long and costly war, ere they are exacted. It is to be borne in mind, that the seat of government is some 3,000 miles distant, and that the insurgent Chinese are as much opposed to the opium traffic, as the partisans of the Pekin dynasty.

Though Feruk Khan, the Persian Ambassador, has been received with much distinction at Paris, it is yet too early to judge of the probable success of his mission. No tidings whatever have been received of the troops sent to the Persian Gulf, which may turn out another Walcheren expedition—for, according to report, the climate in that region “is the worst in the world,” and there are nine months of excessive heat. In cold weather, virulent fevers and dysentery prevail. Karrack, the island rock to be occupied by our troops, has only one recommendation—good water. But it is not alone in the Persian Gulf, that we may reasonably expect disaster. Five thousand British troops are probably now in occupation of Cabul—a name of ominous import to Englishmen. In spite of the terrible experience gained a few years since, an army has once more been sent across the natural boundary of our Indian Empire, and committed to the tender mercies of Afghan mountaineers, whose friendship is as perilous as Persian hostility. So far as anything can be conjectured on so obscure a subject, we are but at the beginning of this ill-omened war. The lust of conquest has again taken possession of the minds of our officials, who would fain annex to our overgrown empire even so mountainous and barren a territory as Afghanistan. The 5,000 men are evidently but an advanced guard. New regiments arriving at Peshawur are retained, those already there are not relieved, and 10,000 men are demanded from Bengal. Soon we may have 10,000 or 20,000 troops in the heart of the Afghan territory, surrounded by savage and predatory tribes, walled in by lofty mountains, and dependent for supplies upon a nation of soldiers. The infatuation of our Indian Government seems past all credence.

Upon these and other important matters it is to be hoped that ample explanation will be given at the opening of Parliament, when, as Lord Palmerston may well say, “business of great importance” will come under consideration. Mr. Disraeli has returned from Paris, but will now scarcely venture, as the leader of the Opposition, to revive the Bolgrad difficulty, or even the temporary misunderstanding with the French Government. But by taking up these two eastern wars as questions of national importance, he would be doing good service to his country, and strengthening his own position as a party leader.

For some days the trials of Pierce, Burgess, and Tester, the great bullion robbers, and of Redpath and Kent, the railway-share forgers, have been the prominent topics of interest. All of these criminals except Kent were convicted, and sentenced to various degrees of punishment. But a defect of the law prevented the judge from inflicting upon Pierce—the greatest villain of the whole—a higher penalty than two years’ imprisonment with hard labour. We could have wished that Baron Martin, in his address to the prisoners in this celebrated case, had adopted a higher tone, and not confined himself so exclusively to the professional—the profit and loss—aspect of the crime.—A second meeting of unemployed workmen assembled in Smithfield on Monday, to discuss their grievances. On this occasion some 16,000 are believed to have been present. There seems to be no doubt that their temporary loss of employment has arisen from the undue development of the building trade during the last few years—which has drawn large numbers to this particular employment, a great many of whom, now that war and a tight money market have diminished the investment of

capital in bricks and mortar, are thrown out of work. Both these meetings have been conducted with a sobriety and order highly creditable to the distressed workmen who took part in them. The same praise cannot be given to the remedies proposed, though no one would deny the right of these starving men to parochial assistance, and a claim to liberal help in promoting their emigration.

A special meeting of the Congregational Union was held yesterday, in New Broad-street Chapel, to consider measures for putting an end to existing differences in the denomination. The discussion was not more animated than might have been expected on such an occasion. The report of the committee, suggesting that another committee be appointed to consider the whole question of the policy of disconnecting its magazines and the affiliated societies from the Union, was, after a good deal of debating, unanimously adopted, and a further resolution carried, appointing a sub-committee to nominate twenty-seven gentlemen, eighteen from the country and nine from London, as the proposed committee. The assembly then adjourned to this day, when the sub-committee will bring up their report. There seems to be little doubt that the object sought by what may be called the “liberal party” will be practically secured, though the Union itself may never recover from the shock which recent events have given to it.

Our columns record other events to which, had space permitted, we should have liked to advert. Such are, Sir E. Lytton’s practical, as well as brilliant discourse at Glasgow; Signor Saffi’s interesting lecture on “Italy as it was”—the progress of the Emperor of Austria in Lombardy illustrating the second portion of the subject, “Italy as it is;” the strange and outrageous bearing of Verger, the assassin, at his trial for the murder of the Archbishop of Paris; and last, though not least, the release by the Swiss Federal Government of the Royalist insurgents of Neuchâtel, the opening of whose prison doors opens the way to a pacific settlement of the difference with the King of Prussia.

THE PERSIAN WAR.—NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE United Kingdom has been made aware, of late, that it is actually at war. Having settled all differences with Russia, we have rushed rather suddenly upon Persia. Somewhere or other in Central Asia stands the city of Herat, which, it is said, the British Government made a treaty with the Shah of Persia, that both parties should leave unmolested. This treaty seems to have been carefully concealed in the portfolio of our Foreign Minister, for nobody beyond the magic circle of the Cabinet knew anything about it. The Shah has recently broken this treaty, and laid siege to Herat—but (if the *Times* may be relied on, and its information, when not derived from the Foreign-office is generally accurate,) professes his readiness to give us the utmost satisfaction on this head. Behind this matter, however, is another, about which our Ministers are very peremptory in their demands, and the Shah far less accommodating. It relates to a lady, connected with the Royal family in Persia, to whom our Minister, Mr. Murray, has with characteristic gallantry, extended the protection of the British Embassy. And so it comes to pass, that we have already a naval squadron in the Persian Gulf, carrying 5,000 men to capture Bushire, and a military force of an equal number, within three or four days’ march of Cabul, when last heard of, advancing to the rescue of Herat. The Government of India supplies men and *materiel*, and our own Government will bear half the expense. Such we believe to be a correct outline of facts, so far as they are yet understood.

Taking this Persian war in connexion with the bombardment of Canton, not to mention the occupation of the Black Sea by our ships, and of Greece by the allied troops, nor the fruitless demonstration against the King of Naples, one is driven to ask how it comes to pass that at the conclusion of a sanguinary and expensive struggle, we should suddenly find ourselves called upon to use or to display our armed forces in so many different directions at the same time. Surely, this outburst of hostilities, or of *quasi* hostilities in so many parts of the world, must be owing to something more methodical than chance. “Misfortunes,” it is true, if the old proverb is to be believed, “never come single,” but it has not been observed, as far as we are aware, that wars grow in clusters. Are the facts to which we have adverted, and which few Englishmen regard with satisfaction, traceable, in any way, to our having had during the last nine months, such powerful armaments at our disposal? Can our diplomatists, or Governors-General, have taken advantage of their knowledge of our strength, and committed themselves and us to contests long cherished in anticipation, and now hastily entered upon in the belief that the day of opportunity is come, and might soon pass away? Does a large amount of

ships and soldiers on hand, operate upon the minds of distant British authorities, as a large fund seems to do on the directors and officials of a joint-stock company, and create occasions of needless and ruinous expense? Or do the sparks which are thrown off by a great conflagration of war, light upon men's minds in remoter regions, and kindle fierce passions in them, after the central blaze has been extinguished? These are interesting inquiries which we remit to the investigation of political and moral philosophers.

But there is a further class of questions which assume a more practical shape. Have these simultaneous disturbances of the peace any connexion with the character and habits, the purposes and interests, of Her Majesty's Prime Minister? Lord Palmerston has always borne the repute of irritating meddlesomeness. He is an old diplomatist, more in his element when intriguing and counter-intriguing against foreign Powers, than in following up a course of progressive domestic reform. For aught we can tell, he may be entirely innocent of personally contributing to the *imbroglios* in which we find ourselves involved—but it is certainly a curious fact, and one well worth study, that during his administration, the whole interest of British politics passes along a consecutive chain of *foreign* affairs—that we have scarcely got rid of one embarrassment before another rises up to attract and absorb public attention—and that if matters continue long in the same course, Englishmen will know the affairs of every country under heaven better than their own, and be more interested in them. Is it not a fact that our Government, under the direction of the noble lord, is rapidly becoming a Mrs. Jellaby among the Powers of the world, and is too deeply engaged in foreign "missions" to take the most ordinary care of subjects at home? Now, we should like to ascertain whether this novel and anomalous state of things is owing in any degree to the possession of the highest seal of office and influence by a man of the noble lord's character.

We want to know, further, whether the foreign policy of this country—that which involves us in the largest expenditure of men and means—that which draws after it the most momentous consequences—is for ever to be placed beyond the control of the people of Great Britain, represented, as they are supposed to be, by two branches of the Legislature. We know how every statesman sets himself against the least encroachment upon the prerogatives of the Crown, in this direction particularly—and how to hint at any arrangement whereby some check may be put upon the exercise of such prerogatives is denounced as little better than rank Republicanism. But really, when we all know that in this, as in most other matters, the Crown means nothing more than the First Lord of the Treasury, and that any whim of his, gratified during the parliamentary recess, may commit the nation irretrievably to ruinous and disgraceful enterprises, is it not time that we had manliness enough to ask ourselves whether it be necessary to submit to this hoodwinking any longer? Is it not possible to find some safe and patriotic countervailing authority which may balance the perilous power thus entrusted to the Executive? Can no constitutional means be devised for ensuring some expression of opinion on the part of the Legislature, before Government hopelessly plunges the country into unnecessary wars? These, also, are questions which may be profitably considered.

As to this war with Persia, it is our hope, and confident belief, that it will be keenly discussed as soon as Parliament meets. Our conviction is that very few days—peradventure, not many hours, will be suffered to elapse after the delivery of the speech from the throne, before Lord Palmerston will be put upon his defence, and, we verily believe, were the Conservatives prepared to take power, condemned by a large majority. At any rate, we have some grounds for conjecturing that the country will very soon have an opportunity for expressing its will on the subject—and we earnestly trust that the House of Commons, dismissing all minor party and personal considerations, will have the patriotism to stand forward and rescue the country from that recklessness which is exposing it to untold years of future misery, and an indefinite period of demoralisation. The account day is close at hand. We watch the result with some impatience, and not altogether without hope.

"THE WAGES OF INIQUITY."

For the most vivid illustrations of the social immorality of the age, we should select not the forger and the thief, but men dressed in purple and fine linen, whose word is their bond in commercial life, and whose reputation stands high in genteel and even in religious circles. We have heard enough of the Agars, the Robsons, the Redpaths, and Pauls of society, as proof of the consequences of perverted ability, insatiable craving for pleasure and excitement, inordinate love of display, and the ambition to acquire a

reputation for sanctity. In each of these cases of detected crime, there are at least palliating circumstances, if not redeeming virtues. They all played for a high stake, and knew that they were risking the heavy penalties of violated law. In each of these notorious criminals there seems to have been the germ of qualities which, under altered circumstances, might have been a blessing to their possessors and to society at large. The extraordinary talent and perseverance of the convict Agar might, as the Judge said, "have raised him to a respectable station in life, if it had been devoted to honest pursuits." Robson was the dissolute "man about town," but amid his insane pursuit of self-gratification, he was liberal in assisting his friends, kind and affectionate to those about him. In Redpath we find a nature of a higher stamp—even his selfishness was not confined to mere animal gratification. The wealth he acquired by fraud was liberally expended in helping the deserving. That he possessed a sympathising heart is seen in the details furnished of his extraordinary efforts, beyond pecuniary aid, to assist the needy, the fatherless, and the widow. Had his riches been the product of honest industry, he might have continued to pass in society for the cultivated and refined gentleman, the benevolent neighbour, the active philanthropist. In Sir John Dean Paul we find the same qualities of heart developed on another and higher stage. He was the great man in the "religious world." Though dishonest on a large scale, we cannot think him to have been an unmitigated hypocrite. It might be pleaded that he succeeded to an embarrassed concern, and that he toiled and laboured a good deal for others, without the hope of sordid recompence. In neither of the cases we have mentioned does it become us to condemn with too merciless a rigour. Terrible are the penalties such men are called upon to pay for their violation of the laws of society—and that too for social crimes which abound around them in an *undetected* form; for a lax morality which infects all occupations and all classes. They have been condemned by the Minister of Justice. But how many of those who still enjoy a high reputation for integrity, truthfulness, and honour would be unable to cast the stone against these victims of outraged justice?

We turn now to criminals on a larger scale—from the convicted to the unpunished offenders against social morality. These are to be found, not in the cells of Newgate, the hulks of Woolwich, or on the breakwater of Portland, but in the high places of the earth. Small are the disastrous evils entailed upon society by the crimes of isolated individuals, such as we have mentioned, compared with those inflicted with impunity by organised bodies of men who actually command that wealth and respectability which Baron Martin described as the legitimate fruits of ability and perseverance "devoted to honest pursuits." Such criminals, we make bold to affirm, are the East India Company. Judged by every reasonable test, Leadenhall-street does far more to corrupt the heart of society than Newgate.

Every one is aware that the growth of opium is the exclusive monopoly of the East India Company, and the source of a large portion of their revenue. On that ground, and on that alone, it is maintained and defended. The sale of poison is a source of wealth to a great corporation. It is therefore promoted in every way. A Redpath or a Paul may say—"Though I have violated the laws of justice, and have taken the wages of iniquity, my gains have been spent in meritorious objects. Many a philanthropic or religious institution bears witness to my liberality." The East India Company cannot put forward even this miserable plea. The only difference between them and the Redpaths and Pauls of society is that the law is in their favour—at least connives at their misdeeds. There is no good whatever resulting from this vile traffic. It is mammon worship in its most degrading and loathsome form. If the forger or the felon has ruined his thousands, the East India Company has ruined its hundreds of thousands. This is no mere rhetorical flourish, but a simple, melancholy fact.

In the first place, the Company are entirely responsible for the production of the poison. The growth of opium is a monopoly in their own hands, and it is penal for private individuals to cultivate the poppy. Their agents alone prepare the narcotic for the Chinese market, pack it in chests most convenient for the smugglers' purposes, and pass it into the hands "of the speculators in illicit trade, and the daring contrabandists who land it in China." In express violation of the treaty of 1842, by which it is provided that the British authorities shall do their utmost to suppress smuggling, they notoriously connive at the unlawful traffic. Thus, first the East India Company, and then the Imperial Government (by its agents) are implicated; so that, as the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel said at the Freemasons' Tavern meeting, the opium trade is

nothing else but a perpetual state of warfare carried on virtually with the consent of the British Government and its representatives.

The simple fact is, that the East India Company assiduously help to poison the Chinese, and set the law of nations at defiance, because it pays them 5,000,000*l.* per annum is thus, according to Lord Dalhousie, put into the Indian Exchequer. It is a sum that would tempt an Agar or a Redpath. Yet even these bad criminals would probably pause ere they consented to entail, as the equivalent for their gains, poverty, insanity, and despair upon a vast population. But corporations, who proverbially "have no souls," get rid of inconvenient responsibilities. What does that ill-gotten 5,000,000*l.* represent? We quote the vigorous language of the *Morning Star* in a high-toned article on this subject:—

But in the case before us, we systematically and insolently infringe the laws of a country with which we are at peace expressly for the purpose of diffusing a poison among the people which it is estimated destroys at least two millions of them every year, and, what is worse even than this wholesale destruction of life, sinks multitudes of them into an abyss of sensuality and debasement where they are transformed from men into worse than brutes. "An opium house," said an eye-witness once cited by Sir Robert Inglis, in the House of Commons, "is the ante-chamber of hell." He says he saw on his visit to one of them "Malays, Chinese men and women, old and young, in one mass, in one common herd, wallowing in their filth,—beastly, sensual, devilish."

Of the men who are content to draw the wealth by which they are enriched from this foul sink of debauchery, what can be said? Or of what avail will it be to say anything? If their consciences were not dead already, one would imagine that, even in the midst of the splendid mansions, built and garnished out of the profits of this most accursed trade, they would be nightly haunted by visions of the ghastly and cadaverous wretches, who by their agency are constantly hurled into utter perdition of body and soul.

While such infamies spring out of the cupidity of our men of high position in life—merchants, shipowners, and senators—can we be surprised that there should be a laxity of conscience in the commercial classes generally? If the nabob may receive "the wages of iniquity," and yet be held to be a distinguished and honourable member of society, may not the dealer push to its limit the bill system, and the shopkeeper enhance the value of his goods by adulteration?

We cordially rejoice in the protest uttered against this infamous traffic—originated by the Government of India, and sanctioned by the Government at home—at the public meeting last Thursday at Freemasons' Hall. In the words of Lord Shaftesbury, "the whole thing is vile and perilous from beginning to end; it is inconsistent with sound truth, inconsistent with peaceful national intercourse, inconsistent with the Christian religion, and inconsistent with common jog-trot honesty." What more can we say of the frauds and forgeries of an Agar or a Redpath, except that they are an *open* violation of the law? All who have at heart the commercial morality of the age, and the honour of their country, will cordially concur in the prayer of the petition to Parliament, adopted on that occasion, and we hope, be prepared, if needs be, to sign it. That document says:—

That inasmuch as this contraband traffic is contrary to the laws of God, injurious to legitimate commerce, and ruinous to the social condition of the Chinese, who are demoralised by the use of the destructive drug.

Your petitioners humbly pray that your honourable House will be pleased to take such measures as shall compel the observance of our treaty with the Emperor of China, put an end to the monopoly of the East India Company, and the illegal trade now carried on in opium.

ENCROACHMENTS OF MR. MERRYMAN:

GRAVE men are becoming very tolerant of funny men. Such is the catholicity of our times that three clergymen have recently joined in presenting a clown with a testimonial.* Mr. Cotton, in his consecration-sermon, did not rebuke the humourist for trying to do part of the clergyman's work; and, even should Sir Robert Peel be removed from office, we hardly see with what face so jovial a Premier as Palmerston could impeach said humourist for encroaching on the province of the statesman and the parliamentary committee. That he has recently done so, let Henry Mayhew, Charles Dickens, William Makepeace Thackeray, George Augustus Sala, and "The London Scoundrel" answer. Mr. Merryman, with that keen eye for contrast which is the speciality of the humourist, is naturally attracted to the anomalies of our condition, and thrusts his finger into every pie, from the domestic regimen of the dog-stealer and the hurdy-gurdy woman, to Administrative Reform, and our great social institution the Gibbet—especially the last. The gallows-tree has always had an attraction for him—whether he sings abominable songs about it in night saloons, or writes to the *Times*.

There is no doubt that when a man like Dickens or Thackeray uses his power to call together an audience in order to popularise the most advanced

* This was at Chester: the gift was a Bible, and it was understood to be a tribute to the private worth of the man.

view of a social question, he is likely to do the State true service. Whether, every time he steps aside from his own strict line, he does not sacrifice some fraction of legitimate power upon that line, is a question for him to consider. At all events, his example is, we fear, sometimes misread by lesser men. From the buffoon to the brute, as from the sublime to the ridiculous, is but a step; and it is a perilous thing when your "London Scoundrel," or any one of his order, brings his cap and bells to the foot of the dark gallows-tree. Ten to one that he outrages every humane and pious feeling in what he says. This is a dear price to pay for an occasional vivid picture of the Old Bailey on a Black Monday morning from a master-hand.

When somebody asked in Wordsworth's presence what was the use of the fool in Lear, he profoundly observed that he gave a terrible wildness to the distress of the drama. We cannot claim even that praise for the gentleman officiating in the speech of which we quote a fragment below—an after-dinner speech made in a great trading town not many days ago:—

The High Sheriff returned thanks, and assured Mr. — that his wish should be attended to. If he had to execute upon him the last penalty of the law, it should be performed with as delicate a consideration as possible to that gentleman's feelings. Even the courtesy of a silk rope might be conceded him when, like the Spaniard, he came to take his last drop—(laughter)—and it should not be his (the High Sheriff's) fault if he wanted for any civility that was consistent with the proper discharge of that painful duty. (Renewed laughter and cheers.)

Surely Mr. Merryman is encroaching? The "wholesome severity" which is just now all the rage with capricious officialism, has made the gallows a popular institution; but it is hardly a jest at present; and, without drawing a sabre to attack a midge, we may just take leave to put here, a fresh note of interrogation against the alleged moral wholesomeness of the ultimate "severity." And the next buffoon who approaches the gibbet without putting off his cap and bells, may prepare himself for severer treatment than belied the London Scoundrel from the more humane and thoughtful of our contemporaries.

Spirit of the Press.

Party manoeuvres are as mysterious (in our eyes, at least) as the law, which, according to good authority, "is as nice as a new laid egg, and cannot be understood by addle-headed people." We should as soon have thought of Mr. Spooner bringing in a new Reform Bill, or of Lord Palmerston joining the Peace Society, as that the organ of the Disraelite opposition should, on the very threshold of the parliamentary session, become the panegyrist of the foreign policy of the present Administration. "Our foreign policy is no longer directed to promote revolutionary ideas, or to favour Liberal propagandism. It is not even employed to keep Continental Courts in a state of disquietude. It has become moderate, conciliatory, and loyal." This is the language of the *Press* of Saturday last, which makes the statement "with sincere pleasure," and is "not disposed to look back upon a doubtful past."

The policy which has produced these results, which has established cordial relations with the Court of Vienna; which has respected the sovereign rights of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies; which has finally settled the Eastern question and removed the last causes of difference with Russia; which has joined France to preserve the peace of Central Europe; which has firmly knitted England and the United States in bonds of amity, and removed the only difficulties which could divide them; this policy, whatever Ministers may preside over it, cannot be otherwise than truly, fundamentally, and completely Conservative.

The *Press* also discusses "the future of Lord John Russell," who, according to report, has already left Florence to be present at the opening of Parliament.

We think it likely that Lord John will, during the ensuing session, attempt the reconstruction of his party, and attempt to combine all the Radical elements existing in the country, in support of some startling scheme of Reform.

What is to be done with the Income-tax? If we are to believe a semi-official journal, Ministers are prepared to give up the "war ninepence," but to retain the impost at its previous rate—sevenpence in the pound. It is further hinted that Lord Palmerston will be prepared to recommend the appointment of a Select Committee, with the object of considering how the tax can be better adjusted and made more satisfactory to the classes who are called upon to pay it. There is no doubt what course the Opposition intend to take—at least, that section which Mr. Disraeli and the *Press* represent. In an elaborate article, extending to some eight columns, the Conservative journal shows "why it should be abolished, and how it may be abolished." Our contemporary explains that the income for the six years ending 1850, averaged £3,000,000; the expenditure, 50,500,000. If, as it is declared, necessary, the estimates for this year should be peace estimates, our military and naval expenditure need not be more than 16,000,000; our

expenditure, including the interest of the public debt, 1,500,000; for part payment of the principal of the war loans, 2,500,000; for burdens imposed by the war will not probably exceed 54,000,000. The proceeds of the revenue are estimated at £8,000,000. "Supposing our expenditure in future not greatly to exceed the average of the eleven years from 1843 to 1854, the Chancellor of the Exchequer will, with a revenue raised to £8,000,000, have a surplus of about 17,000,000, or one million more than the total amount raised from the Income-tax." No financier has attempted to deny the radical inequality of the Income-tax. The injustice in particular cases is glaring. All attempts to remedy the inequality and oppressiveness inherent in the tax have failed. If the Legislature can be brought to decide upon the total abolition of the Income-tax, means need not be wanting to give effect to the resolve.

If the public be really in earnest in desiring its abolition, there is no reason why it should not finally expire—according to the promise of Mr. Gladstone—in 1860, when the 2,150,000 of charge upon annuities will fall in. The tax, for example, might be reduced to 6d. in the pound in the present year, which would still leave a net revenue, as we estimate, of 58,000,000; and it might drop to 4d. in 1858; and to 2d. in 1859; and expire altogether in 1860.

The war taxes, then, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer may be called on to reduce, independently of the Income-tax, are:—

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Sugar (imposed May 8, 1854) | £700,000 |
| Ditto (imposed April 20, 1855) | 1,200,000 |
| Coffee (imposed April 20, 1855) | 150,000 |
| Tea (imposed April 20, 1855) | 750,000 |

£2,800,000

It would appear possible to combine this reduction with arrangements for the gradual reductions of the Income-tax, and its total abolition in 1860.

It is for the people to choose:—

The present reduction and eventual abolition of the Income-tax is perfectly practicable if they will it. First, they must insist on judicious and efficient rather than costly peace establishments, and, next, that the Income-tax must be reserved as a great resource in time of war. If they fail to insist on these great principles when our whole financial system must be considered and revised, they are unlikely to find so favourable an opportunity again.—All we say is—Now, or Never!

Captain Walter Crofton, Chairman of Directors of Irish Convict Prisons, has just published a pamphlet giving us the results of his experience in the management of the Irish prisons which have already become conspicuous for their success, and he further gives us the suggestions derived from that experience. "Well-conducted convicts," not guilty of heinous offences, and eligible for tickets of licence by length of servitude, are removed—if conversant with any trade, to the Smithfield Penitentiary at Dublin; if labourers, to the forts at the mouth of Cork harbour—for the purpose of being tested by a modified degree of liberty. The tests applied to show the fitness for a conditional liberty are—"the employment of prisoners on messengers' duties daily throughout the city, and also in special works required by the department outside the prison walls. The performance of the duties of messengers entails their being out until seven or eight in the evening, unaccompanied by an officer." Although the men have been allowed a small portion of their weekly earnings, not a single instance has yet taken place of the slightest irregularity, nor even want of punctuality. This alone is remarkable. Lectures are delivered every evening on subjects calculated to improve the moral perception of the convicts, and their knowledge of the right mode for making their way in life. The tests have worked so well, that prisoners who themselves have no means of procuring employment have obtained it through the lecturer; and the employers have on many occasions returned for others. In commenting on this pamphlet, the *Spectator* says:—

The statistics of the class are as yet limited, but they are important; and a system of registration will be the means of procuring positive information of every convict at large. Within the last year, 112 prisoners have been discharged from the Penitentiary on licence, and fifty-five discharged absolutely at the termination of their sentence. Of the 112, it is known that eighty-five are going on satisfactorily, nine have been discharged too recently for any test of their conduct, and the licences of five have been revoked. This leaves thirteen of whom it has been impossible to obtain accurate information; but it is supposed that five have left the country. Of the eighty-five there are thirty within weekly observation and report, and they are serving their employers faithfully.

Here, then, we have a conditional relaxation of sentences, even to the extent of going completely at large; personal liberty, with constant surveillance; actual revocation of licence on proved misbehaviour; and decidedly satisfactory results. Provision is made for extending the system. For example, moveable iron huts have been constructed for the purpose of carrying out public works in the same stage of treatment.

Under any system, Captain Crofton believes that there would remain on hand a class of incorrigibles, "totally unfit to be at large," whether in the colony or at home.

Journalism has begun to wage regular warfare against the absurdities of modern fashion in dress, the *Daily News* leading the way, and appealing to

the humanity of the fair votaries of the fantastic goddess for mercy upon the poor needlewomen during the coming season. The *Spectator* backs up the appeal, but exonerates the ladies. "The belle is only the last in a series of causes; and we must look to other circumstances in our social state for the true reasons why workwomen consent to stitch their fingers off, to watch their eyes out, and starve themselves to death in toiling against time for the brilliancy of an hour's display." But the sewing machine will soon put an end to the miseries of needlewomen. It is the trade, whether of the tailor or of the dressmaker, the manufacturer of stuffs or the manufacturer of cloths, which really originates the fashion; each endeavouring to promote the sale of its own wares by inventing varieties, and keeping the secret, in order that the "newness" may not evaporate. The *Spectator* winds up with some remarks which every one will admit to be true, and no one (perhaps) will put into practical form:—

Fashion and art are antipodes to each other. It is the purpose of art to use materials so as to set forth the principal object and its accessories with the greatest advantage, and in consistency each with itself. Thus, the costume that is charming, beautiful, dignified, tasteful, or in any way appropriate in picture, seldom subserves very rigidly to fashion. Hence artists are always teasing their sitters to depart from the mode. If belles would snatch an inspiration from art and become their own modistes, it might be for the benefit of all parties; if beaux were their own tailors, they would not consent to wear the slop clothing which is foisted upon them by the wholesale tailor in the name of fashion. Each would consult the character and requirements of her and his own figure. The consumption of stuffs and of ornaments would probably not be less than it is now; nay, it is probable that the variety would be indefinitely extended, while the desire to bring out and complete an effectual design would induce the fair one to allow herself and her workwomen a little more time for the great achievement. Certain it is that the woman who has taste, means, and good sense, may so set forth her own beauty as to extort a homage which no heaping of lace and flounces can earn. Admiration, beggared in expression, vents its delight by calling her "a picture"—a picture which Titian might have been proud to paint; but we cannot find its original in *Le Follet*.

Upon the important case tried at Newcastle (noticed elsewhere) in which the evidence of a witness was refused because he would not express his belief in future punishments, the *Examiner* has the following weighty remarks:—

The attorney, Story, contended that the plaintiff's evidence could not be received because he was infamous in the eye of the law. And in the very number of the *Times* containing this report there is the long testimony of a Queen's evidence who has carried on a trade in robbery on the largest scale for years. If infamy should be a disqualification, why is this man admitted into the witness box? Is he likely to stick at forging evidence more than at forging cheques? Perhaps so. He may have his scruples somewhere, not having drawn on them yet. It is wise to hear him, and take his evidence at what it may be worth, considering his character, and the circumstances corroborative or otherwise. Mr. Baron Martin wisely said he believed every word of his evidence, infamous as the man is.

But the County Court Judge tells us that the Newcastle plaintiff was denied a hearing, not because of infamy in the eye of the law, but because he could not be believed. Why the Court had believed him. Its decision that he was not to be believed rests on its belief of his avowal, that he had no sure knowledge of a place of future punishment. The man had given the strongest earnest of his veracity in making confession of opinions odious to society. Had he been as void of veracity as of belief, he would not have hesitated to give easy affirmative answers to the questions put to him, and would have pretended to as intimate a knowledge of hell as the orthodox attorney could have desired for his own professional pre-information. The man is turned away from Court as not to be believed because he will not say what he does not think. He may be a very bad religionist, but a bad witness he is not, cannot be, who is a rigorously truthful witness against himself.

Further let us say that the Judge in requiring more than a belief in the Supreme Being, and a future state of rewards, went beyond the requirements of the law.

JUDICIAL OATHS.

The *Northern Daily Express* reports a scene which occurred the week before last, in the Newcastle County Court, before Judge Losh, in which James Watson was plaintiff, and Andrew Foggan Bain was defendant. The claim was for 14s. 11d. This is what took place. On the plaintiff making his appearance in the witness box:—Mr. Story, solicitor: I appear for the defendant. The plaintiff now holds the Testament in his hand for the purpose of being sworn; I wish to ask him, with a view to knowing whether his oath is admissible here or not, what form of oath is binding on his conscience?—The plaintiff: The regular form of oath, so far as I know.—Mr. Story: Then do you believe in the existence of God?—The plaintiff: I believe in the existence of a God.—Mr. Story: Whom we know as the Supreme Being?—The plaintiff: I cannot exactly tell what you know; but I believe in a Supreme Being.—Mr. Story: Then I shall ask you the last question: do you believe in the existence of a future state of rewards and punishments?—The plaintiff: I can't say I disbelieve in them.—Mr. Story: I must have your absolute answer. The question is, do you or do you not believe in a future state of rewards and punishments, not disbelieve: do you or do you not absolutely believe in it?—The plaintiff: I can hardly say whether I do or whether I don't; I am not prepared to give a decided answer.—Mr. Story: I must have a decided answer before you can be sworn in this

court.—The plaintiff: I have no objection to that.—Mr. Story: Then will you give me a decided answer: do you or do you not believe in a future state of rewards and punishments?—The plaintiff: I can't tell exactly what you mean: if you will explain to me what you mean by rewards and punishments, I will perhaps be able to answer you.—Mr. Story: Then do you believe in the existence of heaven and hell?—The plaintiff: I believe there is such a thing talked about: whether there is such a thing I can't tell.—Mr. Story: Then, your honour, I must submit that this man, by his answers, brings himself within what the law terms incompetency to give evidence from infamy. The man who would give such answers as these is infamous in the eyes of the law.—The Judge: It is not because he is infamous; but because he can't be believed.—Mr. Story: I say that the form used is "infamous." He cannot be heard in any court of justice.—The Judge (addressing the plaintiff): Suppose you are sworn in any particular way, do you consider that you would be in any way bound by what will take place hereafter in the way of punishments or rewards for it?—The plaintiff: No, I don't, Sir.—The Judge: Then I can't take your evidence.—Mr. Story: Then your honour ought to direct that he should be removed from the court. A man who would give utterance to opinions of this sort.—The Judge: He has a right to his opinion.—The plaintiff was nonsuited. It was stated that the defendant laboured under a similar disability to give evidence as the plaintiff. The defendant is treasurer to a news-room, and the plaintiff is a bookseller, who supplied the room with publications.

SUPPRESSION OF THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

On Thursday a meeting was held at Freemasons' Hall, convened by the Society for the Suppression of Opium Smuggling. It had been expected that the Earl of Shaftesbury would preside, but a letter, read at the commencement of the proceedings by Major-General Alexander, explained the cause of his lordship's absence, and briefly expressed "the deep and unabated interest he entertains for the suppression of the corrupt and ruinous career which is pursued by the Government of India, and sanctioned by the Government at home. The whole thing is vile and perilous from beginning to end; it is inconsistent with sound truth, inconsistent with peaceful national intercourse, inconsistent with the Christian religion, and inconsistent with common good-trot honesty. Nothing can be worse, except our toleration of it." In the absence of the Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. THOMAS CHAMBERS, M.P., was called to the chair. The meeting having been opened with prayer,

The CHAIRMAN proceeded to detail the history of the opium trade, making constant reference to, and reading from Major-General Alexander's pamphlet on that subject. It appeared that so recently as the year 1767 the whole quantity of opium exported from India to China was 200 chests, and being admitted for medicinal purposes, was charged a duty of 13s. the chest. From that period the trade gradually increased, and in 1800 the East India Company made it a monopoly, which it had continued ever since. Ultimately, in 1816, the Indian Government passed a statute making the cultivation of opium by private individuals penal, and in the execution of its numerous provisions there rose up a whole host of spies and informers, who persecuted and worried the poor ryots without respite. But this was not the only evil, because the land occupied by opium would grow cotton, indigo, and sugar, by which the farmer might obtain a living profit. Instead of that the ground was exhausted in the production of a deleterious drug, and for the practice the Indian Government was responsible. So much for the state of things in India; but how much worse was it in China. In 1767, as he had before stated, only 200 chests were imported as medicine, and in 1796, the Chinese Government, finding the practice of opium smoking increase, inflicted a degrading punishment on every man who was detected in the offence. In short, it was impossible to say that at any time the Chinese Government had failed in its duty. But, in spite of all these precautions, the importation went on, having increased in 1800 to 2,000 chests, and from that time down to the present there had been one uniform effort on the part of the Chinese Government to exclude the drug, and on ours the most persevering efforts to smuggle it in. In 1820 the import had risen to 5,147 chests, and the mischief had grown to such a height that the Chinese Government determined on more decisive measures, and, as a first step, degraded the principal Hong merchant, who had been ascertained to be implicated in the traffic. This at least showed the sincerity of the Chinese Government; but all these efforts were unavailing, as in 1834 the import had risen to 21,785 chests, and in 1839 it reached the enormous total of 39,000 chests. (Hear.) In 1836 a solemn consultation was held of the most distinguished men in China, to consider and check, if possible, the evils of the opium trade. In 1839, Governor Lin was sent down to Canton to put down the trade, and the result was that 22,280 chests of opium were destroyed. They all knew what followed. We went to war with the Chinese about our opium, and made them pay 1,200,000*l.* for the drug, and 3,000,000*l.* for the expenses of the war. There was another point on which he should just touch. The amount of annual import now was 78,000 chests, and all this was paid for in silver, which was a constant drain on the currency of the country. All our other legitimate trade was a system of barter, the smuggling having absorbed all the specie. The result of this was that our legitimate trade with China was gradually diminishing, so that while 7,000,000*l.* annually was paid for opium, our legitimate exports did not exceed three halfpence

a head on the population. Next, this monopoly was in direct defiance of law; it was in the teeth of the enactments passed to destroy the character of the East India Company as a trading company, and in which they were merely permitted to wind up affairs. Four hundred and fifty millions of people in India and China were directly perilled, body and soul, by the course which had been taken by the Indian Government with respect to the opium trade. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. Canon MILLER moved the first resolution to the effect that "the contraband traffic in opium in China is contrary to the laws of God, an impediment to the progress of the Gospel in that country, and injurious to the social condition of its people." The object of the association should not be misunderstood. It was to suppress opium smuggling, which he designated as not only criminal but cowardly on our parts.

Mr. BALL (Bristol) seconded the resolution, and observed that we had already drawn ninety millions of silver from China in payment for opium.

Mr. JONES (from the body of the meeting) said that the blame lay with the Government, not with the India Company, as the latter were merely the instruments of the Board of Control. (Cries of "Question," and "Go on.") He presumed he had a right to address a public meeting. (Hear.)

Mr. BIRD said that this was not a public meeting. No one could interfere with the order of proceedings. (Oh, oh.)

The CHAIRMAN called Mr. Jones to order.

Several persons demanded whether or not the meeting was public, and much dissatisfaction was expressed at the interruption. Ultimately Mr. Jones left the room, the Chairman leaving shortly after.

Major-General ALEXANDER then took the chair, and the resolution was carried.

Mr. A. KINNAIRD, in rising to move the second resolution, regretted that Mr. Jones had left the room, as he had a perfect right to be heard. (Hear, hear.) This was a public meeting, and he, for one, should be very sorry to take part in any meeting where the right of speaking was withheld. (Cheers.) Mr. Kinnaird then moved a resolution to the effect that the opium monopoly in India, by which the contraband traffic is sustained, is opposed to the laws of this country, to the commercial interests of Great Britain, India, and China, and contrary to the principles of international intercourse recognised by all civilised nations; which was seconded by Mr. FOWLER, and passed unanimously.

The Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST NOEL next moved the adoption of a petition to Parliament.

The Rev. Mr. RIDGEWAY seconded the resolution, which, with a vote of thanks to the chairman, was carried, and the proceedings terminated.

SCIENCE, ART, AND AMUSEMENTS.

The committee of the Manchester Exhibition have agreed to admit sun pictures into the coming Exhibition of Art-treasures in that city. There is to be a gallery of photographic portraits. Lieut.-Colonel Biddulph has communicated to the executive committee the great interest which Her Majesty and Prince Albert continue to evince in the success of the exhibition. Her Majesty has promptly permitted a large selection to be made from the works of mediæval art in the royal collections at Windsor Castle. The selection has been made (under the direction of Mr. J. B. Waring) not so much to exhibit the wealth of the royal collections, as to illustrate by rare and select specimens those peculiar periods and styles of art of which examples of equal importance have not as yet been contributed to the exhibition.

The halls of the Royal Academy are to be converted into a sculpture gallery.

It is said, on good authority, that Madame Novello has relinquished all idea of making the voyage to America, which has been so often announced in the Transatlantic journals.

Lancashire newspapers speak handsomely of Mr. Croft, a new tenor, pupil of Mr. Frank Mori, belonging to the north of England, who has been singing in concerts given in the northern towns by M. Jullien, with great success.

Apropos of music, we may mention that on Monday evening, at Exeter Hall, Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," and Mozart's "Requiem" were performed, for the second time this season, before a numerous and attentive audience. The solo parts were sustained by Madame Clara Novello, Mrs. Lockey, Mr. Sims Reeve, and Mr. Thomas. Many of our contemporaries concur in the sensible suggestion that the "Hymn of Praise" should follow the penitential music of Mozart. On Friday, the Sacred Harmonic Society produce (for the first time at Exeter Hall) Rossini's "Stabat Mater" and Mendelssohn's music to "Athalie;" Mr. Phelps, the tragedian, acting as reciter in the last case. This evening, Mr. Hallah presides over a performance of "Elijah" at St. Martin's Hall.

The Crystal Palace programme for the new year includes a second series of concerts by the *artistes* of the Royal Italian Opera company, on Fridays, on a scale of at least equal attraction to those of last year. The great event of the year, however, will be the Grand Handel Musical Festival, which will take place in May. It will be held in the central transept of the Palace, which will be completely fitted up for the purpose, and be of three days' duration. The committee of the Sacred Harmonic Society will have charge of the musical arrangements. A large organ for the occasion is in course of erection, and the orchestra and chorus will consist of 2,300 practised and thoroughly efficient performers. The festival is preliminary to a grand musical commemoration in 1859 of the centenary of the death of Handel. The concerts of classical and

romantic instrumental music by the company's band, which, under the direction of M. Manns, has now attained to so high a pitch of excellence, will be continued on Fridays and Saturdays in each week. There will also be two flower shows in the course of the season, one in May and the other in September.

Mr. Mayall, of Regent-street, has made a new and valuable discovery bearing upon paper photographs. The chymical properties of ivory render that substance inapplicable to the purposes of the art, but Mr. Mayall, by a compound of sulphate of barytes and albumen, has obtained a material that has the appearance and close texture of ivory, without any of the resisting qualities. The middle tints of the "negative" are thus accurately reproduced, and by a simple wash of colour the artist executes a work equal in finish to the old ivory miniatures, endowed with all the truthfulness proper to photography. It is estimated that, by the use of Mr. Mayall's material, a portrait that under the old system would have required a month for its completion, can now be finished within two days. "Photogalvanography" is the ugly title given to another discovery in the same branch of art. "It stands in the same relation to photography (says the *Daily News*) as printing to manuscript. Given a photograph, which will last perhaps at the utmost ten or a dozen years, and by the photogalvanographic process you may multiply copies of the original by millions in a material which will last for centuries. And the copy shall not vary from the original by a hair's breadth. We have seen both daguerreotypes and photographs which have so far lost their original brightness that it was with difficulty the features of the picture could be made out, and we have heard of pictures of the same kind in which nothing was left but the few finishing touches in colour made by the artist. These works are irretrievably lost. Had they been copied by the photogalvanographic process, they would have been preserved in all their integrity."

CRIMINAL RECORD.

THE GREAT BULLION ROBBERY.

In the postscript of our last number we briefly mentioned the commencement of this celebrated trial, on the preceding day, at a special session of the Central Criminal Court. Mr. Baron Martin and Mr. Justice Willes were the judges. The prisoners, William Pierce, aged forty, described in the calendar as a "grocer, and as imperfectly educated; James Burgess, aged thirty-five, railway guard, well educated; and William George Tester, aged twenty-six, clerk, also well educated—were then placed at the bar. Burgess was dressed in the uniform of a railway guard, and the other two prisoners were in plain clothes. Tester, who is much the youngest of the three, and who wears a moustache and large black whiskers, evidently felt the nature of his position much more keenly than his comrades. All three prisoners during the whole of the day kept up a pretty constant communication with their legal advisers. There were four indictments against them. The first charged them with stealing two hundred-weight of gold, value 12,000*l.*, the property of their employers, the South-Eastern Railway Company; the second charged them with stealing a number of bars of gold and some gold coins, the property of the same prosecutors; the third charged them with stealing the same property in the dwelling-house of the prosecutors; and the fourth charged them with feloniously receiving the property, knowing it to have been stolen. The prisoners pleaded "Not Guilty" to the whole of the charges. Mr. Serjeant Shee opened the case at some length.

Edward Agar, the approver, then gave his evidence as to the stealing of the gold by himself and the prisoners in combination; detailing the facts which have already been published; describing the skilful and persevering preparations for the robbery, and its successful issue; how the prisoners were his accomplices, but he the chief actor; how the gold was melted at his house, sold, and the proceeds divided. In cross-examination, Agar exhibited great but not unnatural reluctance to admit fully all his own crimes. In answer to Serjeant Parry, he said he had only one honest employment, when a youth. "Since then, I have got my living by speculating and various things. I have been in the United States, where I speculated a good deal. It was perhaps about five years after I left Mr. Davis [his only employer] that I first went to the United States; but I won't be sure as to the time. During that five years, I lived how I could; by what I could get. In fact, I decline to say how I lived." Mr. Serjeant Parry—"Were you not engaged in forgery?" Witness—"No; I never was engaged in a forgery in my life." Mr. Serjeant Parry—"What was it?" Witness—"I decline to say." Mr. Baron Martin—"I don't see why you should not answer the question. You can't put yourself in a worse position than you are now, unless you did something which would render you liable to be hanged." Mr. Serjeant Parry—"Did you do anything during that time which would render you amenable to punishment?" Witness—"I decline to answer any question as to what I did." Mr. Serjeant Parry—"Were you not engaged in crime? Did you not commit robberies while you were in America?" Witness—"No. Neither did I pass forged cheques there nor elsewhere. I did not know Seward at the time you have mentioned, nor have I ever been concerned with him in the way of cheques. I have discounted bills for him. He was generally called 'Barrister Seward.' I was never accused of forgery, nor did I ever commit a forgery. I am entirely innocent of the charge for which I am now suffering punishment. I have received the proceeds of several forgeries." He would not answer questions as to his guilt, "simply because I do not

choose to be obliged to tell." He repeatedly asserted his innocence of the charge for which he is now under sentence: he was made to appear guilty through the machinations of a man who had revengeful feelings on account of a woman who had lived with Agar. To questions by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—"The only evidence against me when I was convicted was a man who called himself my accomplice, but his story was all lies. You were my counsel at the time, and you told him so. Mr. Mullens also stated that he saw me outside the Bank; when in fact I was at Shepherd's Bush at the time."

A number of witnesses were called to trace the progress of the boxes of bullion from London to Paris, and to show that they were not tampered with except on the journey from London to Folkestone. At Boulogne, it was seen that one box had been broken; at Paris, on opening the box, it was discovered that bags of shot had been substituted for the gold. Evidence was also given respecting Agar's visits to Folkestone, and corroboratory of his account of the tricks he practised to discover where the key of the bullion safe was kept.

A great number of witnesses were examined on Wednesday; but almost without exception they were the same that had appeared at the preliminary examinations, and there was no novelty in their evidence. Several people employed by the railway at Folkestone showed that Pierce, Tester, and Agar, had been seen there together. Waiters, porters, and others, proved that two men arrived at Dover on the night of the robbery, with heavy bags, and departed for London very early in the morning. Railway officers testified that two men resembling Pierce and Agar arrived in London by the mail-train, there being only four passengers. A guard proved that Tester came up from Reigate on the night of the robbery; and a clerk and porter in London showed that he had a small black bag with him; and there was something in it "lumpy," "like a stone."

Fanny Poland Kay repeated the story of her connexion with Agar, and told many things confirmatory of Agar's narrative. In cross-examination, she admitted that she had received presents of money from many men, though she denied that they were given for any improper behaviour. After a good deal of fencing, she confessed that she is rather addicted to drink: she might once have been conveyed home drunk to Shepherd's Bush in a wheelbarrow—she said, smiling, "If I was, I don't recollect it." On re-examination, she stated—"I never heard of a sum of 2,000*l.* Consols given by Agar to Pierce to be settled on me." Mr. Baron Martin remarked upon this statement, and Mr. Wontner explained that the money had been invested by Pierce in Turkish Bonds.

Two cabmen deposed to driving two gentlemen from the north of London to London-bridge and back on many occasions about May, 1855: one of the witnesses identified Agar and Pierce as his fares. The gentlemen had heavy carpet-bags. Other witnesses proved the possession of large sums of money by the prisoners, and how they were invested on the Stock Exchange. Mr. Rees, solicitor to the railway, described the appearances he noted at the residences of Agar and Pierce, corresponding with the account given by Pierce of what was done with the gold. A policeman stated that he found a watch at Pierce's house with "E. R. A." on the back. [Agar once went by the name of "E. R. Archer."]

This concluded the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Serjeant Parry said, that before addressing the jury for Pierce, he should like to have the opinion of the court whether there was evidence on the last count, which indicted Pierce for larceny as a servant of the company; and also whether he could be properly said to have been a receiver. The third count charged him with robbery from a dwelling-house; but Serjeant Parry apprehended that a railway-carriage could scarcely be called a dwelling-house. Mr. Baron Martin said, that Mr. Justice Willes and himself were both of opinion that it was clearly disproved that Pierce was a servant of the company at the time of robbery. On that count of the indictment there was no evidence to go to the jury. The judges were also of opinion that Pierce could not be called a receiver. As to the third count, there would scarcely be any necessity to trouble the jury on that.

The trial was brought to a close on Thursday. Serjeant Parry, Mr. Giffard, and Serjeant Ballantine, addressed the jury at considerable length for their respective clients. The chief point urged was, that Agar's evidence had not been sufficiently corroborated to warrant conviction of individuals; he might tell a true story about the robbery in its great features, and yet not truly state who were the persons engaged with him. Suppose he had said Mr. Sharman, one of the officers at Folkestone, had provided means to obtain false keys to the bullion-safe?—Mr. Sharman was shown to have been in his company, and would not that innocent person have been in great danger if that vile man had chosen falsely to denounce him? Might not this be the case with others?

Mr. Baron Martin then proceeded to sum up—expressing his opinion in favour of the robbery having been committed between London and Folkestone, and going through the whole of Agar's evidence, pointed out those portions in which it was corroborated by other witnesses, from his account of the visits of himself and Pierce to Folkestone to the consummation of the robbery, the return to London, and the division of the plunder. Having thus pointed out those parts of Agar's evidence confirmed by other witnesses, the learned Baron dismissed the jury at a few minutes to five o'clock to consider their verdict.

In ten minutes the jury returned a verdict of Guilty on the second count (simple larceny) against Pierce, and Guilty on the first count against Burgess and Tester.

The prisoners having been placed at the bar for judgment,

Mr. Baron Martin proceeded to deliver judgment: Agar, he said, was a man who was as bad as bad can be, but that he was a person of extraordinary ability no one could deny:—

Something has been said of the romance connected with that man's character; but let those who fancy that there is anything great in it consider his fate. It is obvious, as I have said, that he is a man of extraordinary talent; that he gave to this, and perhaps to many other robberies, an amount of care and perseverance one-tenth of which devoted to honest pursuits must have raised him to a respectable station in life, and, considering the commercial activity of this country during the last twenty years, would probably have enabled him to realise a large fortune. But look at the consequences of his career of crime. Instead of being a respected wealthy man, as he might have been, he is a slave for life—separate for ever from all he holds most dear. It is perfectly clear that he was fond of associating with persons of the other sex; but he is entirely cut off from all such associations. He is condemned to a wretched and miserable life.

He remarked in peculiar and severe terms upon the villany of Pierce's conduct towards Fanny Kay, and the folly and crime of Burgess and Tester suffering themselves to be drawn into a scheme of plunder. The learned Baron, regretting that he could give Pierce no heavier punishment, said to him:—

I do declare that if I stood in that dock to receive sentence I should feel more degraded to be in your place than in that even of either of your associates. You had been long connected with this man Agar; he trusted you, and he gave you 3,000*l.* stock to be invested for the benefit of his child and its mother, together with 600*l.* his share of the produce of this robbery, and the rest of the gold which had not been sold. In all you must have got out of him about 15,000*l.* This you stole and appropriated to your own use. It is a worse offence, I declare, than the act of which you have just been found guilty. I would rather have been concerned in stealing the gold than in the robbery of that wretched woman—call her harlot if you will—and her child. A greater villain than you are, I believe, does not exist. (There was here a burst of applause in the court.)

He then sentenced him to be imprisoned for two years, the first, twelfth, and twenty-fourth months to be passed in solitary confinement.

Turning to Burgess and Tester, he expressed surprise that they, both men of previous good characters, had yielded to temptation. But duty to the public would not be done unless they were visited with the severest punishment. The sentence against them was transportation for fourteen years.

Mr. Bodkin explained, that no hope of a remission of punishment had been held out to Agar.

[It has been incorrectly reported that Mr. Baron Martin had ordered the Turkish bonds to be delivered to Fanny Kay. Mr. Croxley, the Under-Sheriff, says, that the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, on behalf of the Crown, claim in this, as in other cases of felony, all the personal property of the felons. Mr. Baron Martin and Mr. Justice Willes have named a day when they will hear counsel for the various parties who consider themselves entitled to the bonds in question.]

THE GREAT NORTHERN FORGERIES.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Friday, Leopold Redpath and Charles James Comyns Kent were tried for their share in the frauds on the Great Northern Railway. Redpath, however, was first tried on a separate indictment, charging him with forging and uttering a forged deed of transfer. The defence was an attack upon the Directors of the Railway; "the gambling and speculation that exist in the offices of the Great Northern Railway Company." The verdict in this case was "Guilty." Then Redpath and Kent were tried on another indictment embracing a similar charge; Kent's share in it being the attestation of the forged transfer. It was shown that at least one other clerk had done a like act, and that he is still in the service of the Company; and many gentlemen gave Kent a good character. This second trial ended in a verdict of "Guilty" against Redpath, and in the acquittal of Kent. There were several other indictments against both: it was suggested by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, for the prosecution, that the charges against Kent should stand over, and that he should be liberated, on his own recognisances. This was objected to by the prisoner's counsel, Mr. Hawkins; and the trial was about to proceed, when Mr. Beckett Denison entered the court: then Mr. Ballantine stated, that, as he had now been authorised to proceed or not on his own responsibility, he willingly accepted the responsibility, and withdrew the prosecution against Kent. This statement was cheered by the audience.

Mr. Justice Willes, in passing sentence on Redpath—who, he said, had aggravated his crime by irrelevantly attempting to asperse the character of his employers—summed up the prisoner's misdoings with force—"Looking only to the facts in this case and upon the depositions, it appears that you have forged no less than twenty deeds. You have obtained by means of those forged deeds between 20,000*l.* and 40,000*l.*; how much more, one may imagine from the statement which has been made on your behalf. You are therefore a person who has forged on a large scale; you have played for heavy stakes; and you must have been aware all along that if your iniquities were discovered you would be called to a heavy account. That account it is my duty now to close by pronouncing upon you the sentence of the court, which is, that you be transported beyond the seas for the term of your natural life."

THE CHEQUE FORGERS.

The re-examination of Saward and Anderson took place on Wednesday at the Mansion-house, when the principal witnesses for the prosecution were called to corroborate the statements of Atwell and Hardwick; which they all did more or less directly. Brown,

porter at a hotel, distinctly identified Anderson as the "gentleman" who talked about getting him a situation, and then sent him to get one of the forged cheques cashed. Atwell spoke to him because he was going over London-bridge to make an inquiry of a former employer, instead of returning to Anderson direct. James Humphreys deposed that a person "very much like" Anderson sent him to a bank with a forged check, which was stopped. The prisoners were again remanded. Mr. Mullens said he did not propose to call other witnesses that day, but asked for a further remand. The prisoners were then remanded until Wednesday next (this day) at half-past twelve.

John Paul was on Friday committed by the Lord Mayor to take his trial upon charges of extensive forgeries and frauds upon the Poor-law Union of the City of London.

The Lord Mayor has felt bound to liberate Montefiore, the young man charged with uttering a forged bill at the Cape of Good Hope—in this case the Lord Mayor of London has no jurisdiction. After Montefiore had left the court in great glee, he was arrested in the street for debt.

At the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, on Wednesday last, Dr. Dionysius Wislowsky, who had been convicted on the Friday previous of forging and uttering a fabricated will, was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation. The prisoner, originally a Polish refugee, had for twelve or thirteen years practised as a homoeopathic physician in Edinburgh, his annual income having lately approached 1,200*l.*

At Newport, Monmouthshire, on Thursday, the magistrates committed Henry Mutter, a young man, nineteen or twenty years of age, and Sarah Thomas, aged about fifty, a widow, to take their trial at the next Monmouthshire assizes, for the wilful murder of their illegitimate child. The coroner's jury on Tuesday, after a long hearing of the case, had returned a verdict of "Found dead."

Robson, the Crystal Palace forger, who is now in Newgate, having been placed there to facilitate the making up of his accounts under the fiat in Bankruptcy, has for some days past evinced symptoms of aberration of mind. His insanity is said to have assumed a form of intense melancholy. There can be little doubt that he will be removed to Bethlehem Hospital as a criminal lunatic, where, in all probability, he will shortly end his days, as he manifests symptoms of a complete constitutional decay.

The Lambeth murder has this week assumed a new phase from the singular prevarications of the husband of the woman, Mrs. Bacon, charged with the murder. Mr. Bacon, in his statements to the police, has not been at all consistent, and the discovery upon his left hand of a long, deep, straight, fresh cut, about which he has prevaricated a good deal, has attached to him a certain unpleasant suspicion. Inspector Young is prosecuting his investigations.

A young man, named John Hill, at Rochester, was on Friday sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour, on a charge of having cut off and stolen a portion of the telegraph wires belonging to the European and American Telegraph Company. The culprit was a poacher, and stole the wires to snare hares with.

On Friday, three lads, the eldest of whom would be scarcely sixteen, were brought before the Liverpool magistrates charged with a burglary in Mount Pleasant. The house which the boys had entered was an empty one, but a gentleman who lived next door, hearing the noise which they made, got up, informed the police, and had them arrested. An immense bunch of skeleton and false keys, with other "tools" of the craft, were found upon the boys. They were committed to the sessions.

The notorious "Alice Gray" has once more appeared before a Court of Justice. On Friday, at the Leeds Courthouse, under the name of Eliza Tremaine, she was charged with obtaining money by false representations from Mr. John Clough, of the Bridge Inn, Ferry-hill, Durham. From the statement of Mr. Clough it appeared she represented herself as the niece of Mr. Hutton, of Soberry-hill, Thirsk; that her father was a Catholic, and her mother a Protestant; that when her mother was dying she requested that her daughter might be educated in the Protestant religion; her father promised she should, but did not keep his word. He threatened to take her Bible from her, but she got the whole of it off by heart. She stated that she was next taken by her father to a convent in France, concerning which she related marvellous things. From the convent she professed to have escaped at great hazard. She had a favourite dog, "Vesta," which she would not take 1,000*l.* for, and wrote out a deed of gift to Mr. Clough, which was to give him 120*l.* a-year. The magistrates decided that the case was out of their jurisdiction as a misdemeanour; but as "Eliza," upon being searched, was found to have about her a pair of scissors, a handkerchief, and a canvas bag, the property of Mr. Clough, she was committed to take her trial at the sessions for the felony.

On Friday last, one of the great blasting operations, which are periodical at the Holyhead Harbour quarry, took place in the presence of a distinguished assemblage of visitors. All present were much gratified and astonished by the effects produced with such certainty by the agency of gunpowder and the voltaic battery, and by the large amount of stone dislodged and broken up into masses varying from three to ten tons each. It is computed that above 120,000 tons were brought down and broken into masses, ready for loading, by this explosion. Nearly 6,000,000 tons of stone have been already dislodged by this means for the construction of the harbour, without failure and without accident.

Court, Personal, and Official News.

The Court remains at Windsor Castle. On Thursday, the first of a series of dramatic performances took place, in the presence of the Queen, Prince Albert, the elder children, and a distinguished company of guests. The play selected was Sheridan's *School for Scandal*. Mr. Charles Kean is the "Director" of this Theatre Royal. Prince Albert and the Count of Flanders, now on a visit at the British Court, and the Prince of Wales, have amused themselves with shooting. On Saturday the Queen gave a dinner party, which included the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, Prince Edward of Leiningen, Lord Burghersh, and Lady Waterpark; also the Portuguese Minister and Countess Lavradio, the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Earl of Shelburne, who arrived in the afternoon on a visit. Amongst the other visitors have been the Marquis of Abercorn and Lady Katherine Hamilton, the Rev. Dr. Philpott, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, and Rear-Admiral W. A. B. Hamilton.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston are making considerable preparations at their new residence, Cambridge House, for the gaieties of the forthcoming season.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Mrs. Disraeli have arrived at Grosvenor-gate, from Paris.

The death of the Duke of Rutland, K.G., took place at half-past three o'clock yesterday morning, at Belvoir Castle, the ancient family seat, in Leicestershire. During the last year or more, the Duke had been confined by ill-health to his apartments in the castle, and has had a medical gentleman, Mr. S. Parsons, constantly resident with him. He was born in January, 1778. The late Duke has always been regarded as one of the best landlords in England, and for his liberality and earnest consideration of the welfare of his tenantry he was deservedly popular in his own neighbourhood. He is succeeded in the family honours and extensive landed estates by his eldest son, the Marquis of Granby, M.P. (now Duke of Rutland), who was born May 16, 1815.

At the usual meeting of the Bradford Foreign Affairs Committee, it was unanimously resolved: 1. That Admiral Seymour has unlawfully destroyed human life in bombarding Canton. 2. That this Committee resolve to co-operate with the Newcastle Committee to proceed against Admiral Seymour for murder at the Central Criminal Court. 3. That as Sir John Bowring and Mr. Consul Parkes were accessory to murder, the Committee therefore resolve to institute legal proceedings against them.

Mr. Moore, M.P., was entertained by his constituents at Castlebar on Thursday. Mr. Mark Blake, a brother-in-law of Mr. Moore, presided. Among the guests were Mr. Tristram Kennedy, M.P., Mr. M'Evoy, M.P., and Mr. Swift, M.P. The first toast on the list was "The Health of the Pope," which was followed by those of "The Queen" and "Mr. G. H. Moore, M.P." Mr. Moore, who made the speech of the evening, referred to what he termed "the present crisis in the history of Ireland." Archbishop M'Hale, who was present, made a long but somewhat dull speech. He contrasted the public services of Mr. Moore with those of the Irish members who had ceased to co-operate with that honourable gentleman's party, and whom he therefore characterised as traitors to their country. The gist of his speech was to insist on the necessity of the policy of independent opposition. The general impression is, that the demonstration was not as successful as it was expected to be.

The Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, have conferred the Degree of LL.D. upon Professor James Stephen, of King's College, London.

Dr. Livingston is likely to be presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh.

It is stated that Lord Brougham's motive for declining the Chancellorship of the London University was, that his lordship, holding the office of President of University College, considered that the duties of Chancellor would be incompatible with his present position.

The Earl of Aberdeen and one of his sons are on a visit to Sir James Graham, at Netherby.

On Friday, the two Princes of Oude, now on a visit with the Queen-Mother to this country, on a mission with the object of which the public are already familiar, went to the East India House, for the first time since their arrival here, and had an interview with the Court of Directors. The visit was purely one of ceremony.

Lord John Russell has left Florence for England.

On Saturday, a deputation from the parish of St. James's, Westminster, had an interview with Sir George Grey, in order to call his attention to the increasing number of houses of ill-fame and betting-offices in that part of London. A memorial was read by Mr. Buzzard, which concluded by requesting that some law should be framed to remedy both the grievances complained of. Sir G. Grey said that he would refer the first complaint to the Attorney-General. As to the betting-houses, the complaint was rather against the administration of the law than the law itself. Sir Richard Mayne entered into an explanation of the difficulties experienced by the police in obtaining convictions against the proprietors of betting-houses. A conversation arose as to the powers of the police in regard to obstructions in the streets. Sir George Grey, after replying to several statements made by members of the deputation, intimated that the memorial should have his consideration, and that he would communicate with the Attorney-General in reference to the most effective steps for carrying the existing law bearing on the subjects brought under his notice into operation.

The subscriptions for the widows of the men lost in the Victory lugger, off Margate, and for the benefit of

the crews of the Broadstairs life-boat, are proceeding with success.

Lord Palmerston has conferred upon Mr. Charles Swain, author of "The Mind," and other poems, a pension of 50*l.* a year.

In reply to an invitation to attend a public demonstration at Glasgow, Dr. Livingston says: "The time I can spend in England is so short, I shall not have the pleasure of accepting any invitations of the nature mentioned in your kind note of yesterday. I ought to leave for Africa in April, but fear the writing of a narrative of my late travels may detain me longer. One hundred and ten men, who came down with me from the interior, now await my promised return in April. So I must decline all public services." It seems that England was anticipated in her intention to honour Dr. Livingston with a testimonial by the inhabitants of Cape Town, who, from their proximity to the scenes of Dr. Livingston's labours, are even more sensible of their value than we are at a distance. On Wednesday, the 12th Nov., a very numerous meeting was held for that purpose. The Governor, Sir George Grey, occupied the chair. The resolutions were moved and seconded by the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Bishop of Cape Town, the Astronomer Royal (Mr. Maclear), Mr. Justice Cloete, Mr. Justice Watermeyer, the Rev. Mr. Thompson, &c. The meeting resolved to enter into a subscription for a testimonial to the great traveller, which Sir George Grey headed with a donation of 50*l.*

Viscount Palmerston has nearly recovered from the attack of gout which has, for the last ten days, confined him to the house at Broadlands, near Romsey, and has returned to town.

During the past week there have been very important demonstrations against the war portion of the income-tax. Public meetings have been held at Leeds, Sheffield, Tewkesbury, Hull, Haverfordwest, Preston, Walsall, &c. The following is a specimen of the resolutions adopted: "That it is considered by this meeting that the present income-tax of one shilling and fourpence in the pound is enormous in amount, and from the manner in which it is assessed, in many instances, unjust, unequally, and offensively levied; and that its continuance beyond the 5th of April next would be a violation of faith and of promises made at the time of its enactment by Her Majesty's Government." In some instances resolutions were adopted condemning the tax altogether. To-day there is to be a great city meeting at the London Tavern.

Miscellaneous News.

The Norfolk County Police is to be increased. The calendars at the Quarter Sessions just held in the county have been rendered extremely light by the new Criminal Justice Act.

A circular has been issued by an agency firm in the City, offering to buy up any deposit account of the Royal British Bank, at the rate of 12*s.* in the pound less the dividend already received.

The direct telegraphic communications between Paris and London continue interrupted, but it is hoped that in a few days they will be re-established, as a despatch from Calais announces that the two ends of the broken submarine cable have been taken up.

Mr. Duncan McLaren, of Edinburgh, has handed over the 400*l.* recovered by him in the action (for libel against the *Scotsman* to the governors of Heriot's Hospital, to be applied by them to the founding of an annual prize for good conduct, in connexion with the out-door Heriot schools.

A meeting took place in Salford on Monday, at which it was agreed to erect some kind of memorial of Mr. Brotherton, in the Peel Park, but the nature of it was left to be determined upon when it should be seen what amount of money could be raised. Fourteen gentlemen put down their names for 50*l.* each, and altogether about 1,000*l.* was raised at the meeting.

On Sunday morning, just before the commencement of Divine service in Cripplegate Church, Mr. Prickett, a gentleman who was formerly one of the churchwardens, was observed to fall back in his pew. Medical assistance was instantly procured, and he was removed to the savings bank, where in a short time he expired.

Mr. Isaac Carter Curtiss, of St. John's-wood, formerly of independent, and, it is believed, wealthy circumstances, who was for many years a member of the representative vestry and a guardian of St. Marylebone, hanged himself on Friday with his handkerchief on a gate post in a field near Hampstead. His motive for killing himself seems uncertain.

At the weekly meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, on Friday, a report was read from a committee recommending the formation of parks for Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, and Finsbury, out of the public funds, and suggesting that Hampstead Heath and the adjoining land should be purchased for the public use at as early a period as possible. The consideration of this report was adjourned.

[On Monday evening a public meeting was held at the London Tavern, Baron Rothschild in the chair, in reference to the case of Swinford v. Merry, recently before a Court of Error. There was a crowded attendance of merchants and others. The most important resolution of the meeting affirmed that the decision of the Court of Error rendered the recognised practice of trade, in reference to delivery orders, warrants, bills of lading, and other mercantile documents, insecure and uncertain. A committee was appointed to confer with the Government.

Great interest is felt by the public in the new arrangements for facilitating the assortment and delivery of letters in London, and the recent request of the Postmaster-General, as to the use of initial

letters for indicating the district in which the letter has to be delivered, has met with prompt attention. Already from 50,000 to 60,000 letters per day are so addressed, and the number is rapidly increasing. The great demand for the penny books containing alphabetic lists of streets, &c., is another proof of the desire of the public to meet the wishes of the Post-office authorities. The demand is now so great as to require a supply of 50,000 copies of the book daily.

An endeavour is being made to get the stranded steamer Tyne afloat. There has nothing happened yet to justify the fear that she will be lost. One of the boilers is lifted out of its place, but it is believed that if she is got off she can be worked up to Southampton by means of the other boiler. It is probable that the cost of getting her afloat will be 10,000*l.* or 15,000*l.*, but this is worth expending, for the Tyne was worth to her owners' company 80,000*l.* The Lords of the Admiralty announce that M. Edouard Pecher, Consul-General of the King of the Belgians at Rio Janeiro, has, in a most handsome and generous manner, conferred a donation of 500*l.* on Henry Bath, chief boatman in the Coast-guard service, and in charge of the St. Alban's station, for his good and brave conduct in proceeding to the assistance of the Royal Mail steamer Tyne. The Admiralty have also promoted Henry Bath to be a chief officer in the Coast-guard service, as a mark of their appreciation of his excellent conduct.

During the celebration of Divine service at the Manchester Cathedral on Sunday, the congregation being a large one, the preacher had proceeded for about a quarter of an hour with the sermon, when the occupants of the pews in the westerly portion of the north gallery were startled by hearing a slight crack overhead. Looking up to the ceiling of the gallery, they almost immediately afterwards saw the whole of the ornamental plaster moulding, which covered a beam crossing the gallery from front to back, suddenly separate from the beam, and fall upon the pews below with a loud crash. Great was the alarm, especially amongst the ladies occupying seats in this part of the church; indeed most of the occupants in the pews throughout the north gallery left them on the instant, some gentlemen even climbing over the tops of the pews, and rapidly made their way towards the two flights of stairs at the extremities of the gallery. The preacher, thus suddenly arrested in his discourse, remained silent, looking with some anxiety towards that part of the gallery where the crash occurred; but this state of suspense was judiciously terminated by the Rev. Canon Wray rising in the reading desk, and quietly pronouncing the benediction usual at the close of the service, which was thus brought to a sudden termination.

Literature.

Autobiography of Matthew Robinson. Now first edited, with Illustrations, by J. E. B. MAYOR, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

In the *Præloquium* to the fifth volume of Poole's Synopsis—known to every biblical student in the land—he mentions amongst other munificent patrons, "Matthæum Robinson, Reverendum Theologum in agro Eboracensi." This is the Matthew Robinson of the *Autobiography* now before us. He was the intimate friend of the worthy and industrious compiler of the Synopsis, and was one of the first to encourage him, by "pen and purse," to undertake that work. Robinson himself also left in manuscript some four or five folios of Annotations on the Old and New Testaments; the preparation of which he was moved to engage in, by seeing how "great barns filled with straw and chaff and much empty of grain," Mr. Poole had furnished in those "so many volumes" of his. The task of writing these Annotations, which were intended to condense and digest the most valuable matter of the "critical authors," was performed during six of the closing years of Robinson's life, when he was in such languishing condition, that he scarcely looked to see the end of Genesis, yet lived to complete the entire work. Only two of these manuscript volumes are now known, containing the New Testament annotations; and they are in the possession of the Rev. Dr. Jackson, of the Wesleyan College, Richmond, by whom they are highly valued.

The *Autobiography* here for the first time printed is preserved in the library of St. John's College, Cambridge; and its publication is due to the responsible spirit and zeal for learning with which the editor seeks to discharge his duties as a Fellow of that society. It forms the second part of the series projected by Mr. Mayor, under the title of "Cambridge in the Seventeenth Century"; of which the first, the "Life of Nicholas Ferrar," was introduced to our readers some months ago. Its interest is not merely that of a portrait of a good and learned man, who has hitherto been one of "the forgotten dead;" but as the boyhood of the author was passed when the civil wars were at their height, and his father was "a stout and popular gentleman engaged by Fairfax to stand up for his country," it, also, contains graphic sketches of English society and life at that period, and of the education of a well-born youth at school and at the University. And, as when the manhood of the author was attained, he became the vicar of Burnston, in Yorkshire, where he

preached edifyingly, laboured indefatigably, and endowed almshouses and a school which preserve his name to this day, there is also presented to us a pleasing view of "the country clergy at a time when they are supposed, on the testimony of scurrilous dramatists, to have been, with scarce an exception, illiterate sots." But Mr. Mayor, whose words we have just quoted, further describes the varied interest of the work in a few sentences, which, for the sake of their complete and happy sketch of its contents, we must extract:—

"The lovers of Sir Thomas Browne may here make acquaintance with another of his many Cambridge pupils; anatomists will learn with pride that 'dog-faying' was once a fashionable entertainment at Cambridge parties; those who relish Pepys will feel a kindness for a man whose boast it was to go 'as compt and fine' as any of his cloth in the King's dominions, and may perhaps extend their regard to his 'choice geldings of great value' with their 'beautiful curiously going pads,' and his 'messed spaniels,' beautiful and of rare conceit; freemasons will revere the memory of a brother who could 'handle the tools' better than his best workmen; historians of the picturesque school will prick up their ears to hear the pedigree and adventures of the charger which carried Monmouth at Bothwell-bridge; the surviving admirers of Charles I. will be confirmed in their belief that his execution was condemned by the unanimous sense of the people; Charles II.'s art will sink, if possible, to a lower depth of infamy, when we see them 'in a cockpit' round a village parson, baiting him with the ribaldry which there passed for wit; Nonconformists will not grudge the friend of Arrowsmith, Bowles, Burnand, Newcome, and Poole, the style and addition of a 'member of a Christian Church'; and many Churchmen will honour the charity and foresight of conformists, who, like Cawdrey (Robinson's tutor) and his pupil, deplored the havoc of 'black Bartholomew's,' before experience had yet proved its folly."

Mr. Mayor's Appendix to this Autobiography, contains notes and illustrations of remarkable value and interest, which have not been prepared without research and reading of no ordinary kind. There is also a collection of biographical facts and documents relating to Cambridge men noticed in the life, which have not been before collected, and which are "supplemental to previous biographies, where they exist." These will place, not only present readers, but also future writers on the literary and religious history of the seventeenth century, under great obligations to Mr. Mayor's knowledge and painstaking. Extracts from the appendix, as well as from Robinson's biography, it would be easy to make, so as to gratify all readers; but we have not space for them at command.

Mr. Mayor's Preface takes up a matter on which he thinks "no Englishman jealous for his country's literary honour, can long afford to remain indifferent;" and on which he wishes "to offer some rough hints." It is the *present condition and prospects of literature* amongst us,—the adulteration of knowledge—the influence of "book-clubs," "on the whole" for "as much harm as good"—"the want of fresh, genial class-books" for all our schools—the "almost lost" "art of writing the story of a life, simply and briefly"—and the power for evil, and ill-deserved success, of "the noisy province of our literature," the newspapers and magazines, the inherent vices of which are said to be that their writing is "anonymous," and "depends on immediate success for its very existence." What Mr. Mayor has written on this great subject deserves serious consideration;—we ourselves agree with him, nearly altogether; and he has certainly earned the right to speak thus, as being himself one of the most able, conscientious, and genial of editors and critics, that ever took pen.

The Rifle, Axe, and Saddle-bags; and other Lectures. By WILLIAM HENRY MILBURN. With a Preface, including a Life of the Author, by the Rev. T. BINNEY. London: Sampson Low, Son, and Co.

THIS is emphatically one of the best books we have set eyes on for a long season. Hither come, all ye morbid ones and learn what a grand thing is not only human endurance of, but human triumph over, the most painful form of physical calamity. At five years old Mr. Milburn became blind of one eye by an accident, and blind of the other through the blinder stupidity and heartlessness of his doctor. Thus, to use his own phrase, as poetic as felicitous, he lost "the imperial sense." Nevertheless, at eight years of age he knew the "Sketch-book" by heart, and early in life entered college, started as a "pioneer preacher" to the Far West, and travelled two hundred thousand miles in the discharge of these clerical duties, was elected chaplain to the Congress, and "was tried for heresy by those who cannot distinguish between truth and established formulas;" and has now given us this remarkable little volume of lectures, to which Mr. Binney has prefixed a genial preface. Let us hear his own account of the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties:—

"Time was when, after a fashion, I could read; but never with that flashing glance which instantly transfers a word, a line, a sentence from the page to mind."

"It was the perpetuation of the child's process, a letter at a time, always spelling, never reading truly. Thus, for more than twenty years, with the shade upon the brow, the hand upon the cheek, the finger beneath the eye, to make an artificial pupil, with beaded sweat joining with the hot tears trickling from the weak and paining organ, to blister upon the page, was my reading done."

Nevertheless, as I have striven to study my native tongue in Shakspeare's dictionary, and endeavoured to look through the sightless sockets, yet light-giving mind of Homer upon the plain of Troy; or have sat me at a way-side, with solitary Bartimeus, to hear, if we could not see the Son of Man, I have found that knowledge is its own exceeding great reward."

The following extracts will give some idea of Mr. Milburn's oratorical power, although as Mr. Binney says with discrimination, his "style wants that compression which distinguishes what is slowly elaborated by the pen;" they are from a charming essay or lecture entitled "An Hour's Talk about Woman." Here is a critique on one of our English women-writers, written so cordially and appreciatively that our readers will be glad to see the blind American lecturer thus refer to his gifted English sister:—

"Were it necessary to vindicate the breadth and massiveness of female genius, might I not point to Mrs. Browning, to whom, since the days of Milton, there has been no superior, if an equal, in poetic sublimity? Nor is the loftiness of her thought and style gained by any sacrifice of delicacy and tenderness. The woman's deep and gentle sensibility attempts what might otherwise be the dazzling glare of genius, and sheds upon her page a soft and holy light. While she gives us in her chalcid wine to nourish and invigorate strong men, there are motherly lays and cadences to soothe the heart of her sisters in distress. She leads the poet by one hand up the broad aisle where he may perform the act of self-consecration, and with the other she plants upon the grave of a little child a sweetly blooming flower which those who have buried children will not willingly let die.—P. 130.

Speaking of the asceticism that is to be avoided, and of the "Pharisaism that replaces [displaces?] true religion," he says:—

"The problem, one of the most vital to our interests, of the relation of amusements to well-regulated society, has not yet been solved, nor, as far as I am apprised, has there been an approach to a solution. If a wretched seclusion or a harsh conventionalism, baptized with the name of churchly or Christian, be imposed upon young people, does not every one know that they will be guilty of private derelictions, that they will nurse secret vices, and when they have escaped from parental guardianship, that they are evidently liable to revolt even from all good influences and rush into the wildest scenes of dissipation? A loathing of the Sabbath, a detestation of Church-going, a disgust for the Bible, are not unusual tastes among children of strictly orthodox families. The confessions of later years inform us that many of the children of pious parents are accustomed to read in secret forbidden books, and that of the very worst description, to visit those places of amusement which have been most rigidly interdicted, and in every way to evade the vigilance of their superiors, and to disregard and contemn their commands. I confess that I do not find a sufficient explanation of these mysterious facts in the doctrine of the depravity of human nature, nor in the declaration that the children of virtuous parents are very imps of Satan."

And once more, in words of true and indignant eloquence in the following passage, as applicable to England as to America, and very much needed by all those who strive to appear unto men to fast, and sound a gong of horrid noise continually, which means war to what they call "Negative Theology." He is referring to this same morbid asceticism and its disastrous results on young people, as it manifests itself among the mature portion of the "middling and religious classes."

"Defects, faults, and vices of others are pointed out, with what is supposed to be unflinching conscientiousness; and the follies of those occupying superior social positions are searched for with inquisitorial rigour, and dealt with after a most scorching fashion. Domestic difficulties unfortunately dividing families of their own 'sets,' are scented by the delicate nostrils, and hunted down by the ravening appetites of too many who claim and receive credit for great sanctity. Scandal supplies the stimulus, at many virtuous tea parties, which dancing affords to the frequenters of the ball-room; and unlicensed gossip yields an ample compensation to crowds whose scruples or whose means prevent their indulgence in fashionable recreations. Stern rebukes are administered to childish merriment by those who are too sour to be gay; while free issues of gentle and spontaneous feeling are checked and driven back upon the ingenuous heart, by callous indifference and puritanical and pharisaical egotism. . . . Is society so established that the strong may hunt the weak, that those that are whole, needing not a physician, may cruelly taunt and maltreat those that are sick? That the wounded stag may perish by the antlers of his unhurt fellows? Shall the sleek face palliate libel, or the demure expression sanction slander? Can a professed regard for virtue justify bitterness of spirit, or the breadth of a phylactery atone for truculence of discourse? Nay, nay. Society is appointed for a sweet and holy office, and human fellowship is ordained unto benign and manifold ministries; wit and wisdom, cheerfulness and mirth, frolic and lightness of heart, sweet temper and buoyant spirits, graceful speech and generous thought, should characterise the manners of mankind."

To these brave words we only add that this book contains in addition to detached essays three papers on the "Symbols of early Western Character and Civilization," "The Rifle, the Axe, and the Saddle-bags," from which the appropriate title of the book is taken. We hope our readers will "go ahead" with this book, and that speedily. We give it our hearty and honest imprimatur.

The Madeira Persecutions. Chiefly compiled from the Rev. John Baillie's "Life of Hewitson," and Mr. Roddam Tate's "Madeira in 1846." By the Rev. W. Carus Wilson, M.A. London: The Religious Tract Society.

THE story of Dr. Kalley's labours and successes in Madeira is too well known to require any exposition of ours. The small volume before us is a summary of

those persecutions of Protestants in Madeira which have made Popery increasingly hateful to all friends of religious freedom. Just because we feel very strongly that the Papacy cannot do, or will not do, without persecution, that it hunts and harries to the death all who dare to dissent from its dogmas or neglect its worship, do we regret the ultra-Protestant spirit in which this, like so many anti-Popish books, is written. We Protestants, are tempted to write and libel into silence, those whom the Catholics by a quicker and sharper method would have consigned to the same dumb oblivion. Nothing could exceed the unreasonableness of the Protestant persecutions in Madeira, nor the feebleness of the Government that had no power to protect peaceable foreigners from grosser outrage; and we are glad, as another exposition of the ignorance of tyranny, and the tyranny of ignorance, to have this succinct account of the Madeira persecutions placed before us. The result of these persecutions is not touched on in this work, which is a serious deficiency. It should be known generally that "these things" have resulted in good: at the present time there is the fullest freedom of public worship in Madeira—both Episcopalians and Presbyterians having churches in Funchal. But there must be no attempt to proselytise. No riots would now ensue from such an attempt: Government would not allow it; and the Roman Catholic clergy would not a second time sanction them: but any one who "interferes with the religion of the country," would simply have his passport sent to him, with a polite intimation that he must immediately leave the island. Well, so let it be; let us thoroughly understand the self-assumed position of Popery in Madeira, and rejoice that under any form of Protestantism such a position would be impossible, as in the long run to Popery it must be untenable.

Cleanings.

A whale forty-five feet long and weighing twenty-five tons was last week cast ashore on the Norfolk coast.

The Rev. Charles Kingsley is preparing a volume entitled "Andromeda, and other poems," for the press; his new novel, "Two Years Ago," is announced to appear immediately.

The "Société Régionale d'Acclimatation" of Nancy have issued a curious pamphlet, in which they earnestly recommend farmers to breed horses for human food.

During the recent run on the Tipperary National Bank, a farmer withdrew all his money, conveyed it home, and secreted it. He died suddenly, and his family cannot find the place where the coin is deposited.

An "earnest appeal" is made by Lieutenant Pim, in the shape of a pamphlet (Hurst and Blackett) on behalf of the missing Arctic expedition. The principle of the humane Mr. Pim, is that while there remains the slightest hope that the survivors of the missing expedition may still be found among the Esquimaux, it is an imperative duty to go and seek them, or to clear up all doubt. He maintains that this hope exists, and he shows that the space to be searched is now reduced to a very circumscribed limit.

The *Lancet* has just commenced a new series of reports under the old title of the "Analytical Sanitary Commission on the Adulteration of Food and Medicine." That contained in the *Lancet* of the 17th inst. is upon the adulteration of flour and bread. It appears that there is an article in common and daily use by bakers denominated "Cones," or "Cones' flour;" this when genuine consists entirely of the flour of a particular kind of wheat, denominated "rivit wheat." It is used by bakers to dust the boards upon which the dough is made into bread, as well as the dough itself, the object being to prevent the dough from adhering to the boards, or the loaves to each other; but, as will appear immediately, it is likewise employed for other purposes. Of twenty-two samples of Cones' flour subjected to examination five only were genuine, and the other seventeen adulterated, consisting of mixtures of rice, bean, barley, rye flour, and Indian corn meal, together with, in one or two cases, salt and alum.

"A Poor Governess" writes to the *Times*: I was one of about fifty ladies (most of whom were accomplished gentlewomen) who applied last week, in reply to an advertisement in the *Times*, for a situation as governess in a family in the neighbourhood of Kingsland. The applicants went from all parts of London and its environs; many were in consequence quite overcome with fatigue, having walked long distances to save expense. After having been kept standing in a cold draughty hall more than an hour, I at last obtained an interview with the lady, and learnt that the duties of the governess would consist in educating and taking the entire charge of the children, seven in number, two being quite babies; to perform for them all the menial offices of a nurse; make and mend their clothes; to teach at least three accomplishments, and "fill up the leisure hours of an evening by playing to company." For these combined duties the munificent sum of 10*l.* per annum was offered. I ascertained for a fact that the two domestic servants in the same family were paid respectively 12*l.* and 10*l.*

The Literary Season, which formerly set in about October (says the *Athenaeum*) now holds itself back until the turn of the year—and the mistletoe is put away before the laurel begins to bloom. Though late, the season is not lacking in promise, as the following lists of new works preparing by the chief houses will attest. Mr. Murray has in the press Sir William Napier's "Life and Opinions of the late Sir Charles Napier;" the second and concluding volumes of "Memoirs by the late Sir Robert Peel," by Earl Stanhope

and Mr. Cardwell; "The Public and Private Correspondence of the Marquis of Cornwallis;" a new volume of Lord Campbell's "Lives of the Chief Justices;" and "The Persian War and its Origin." Messrs. Longman and Co. announce "Memoirs of Rear-Admiral Sir W. E. Parry," by his Son; "Life of Michael Angelo," by Mr. J. S. Harford; a new volume of Colonel Mure's "Critical History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece;" Dr. Barth's "Travels and Discoveries in Central Africa;" the completing volumes of Mr. Thomas Raikes's "Journal;" and Mr. Forester's "Travels in Corsica and Sardinia." Messrs. Hurst and Blackett promise the public "Oriental and Western Siberia," by Mr. Atkinson; "Personal Recollections of the Last Four Popes," by Cardinal Wiseman; and new works of fiction by Miss Jewsbury, Mrs. Trollope, and the Author of "Margaret Maitland;" Mr. Bentley has in the printers' hands M. Barthélemy's "Travels in Egypt;" a new book by M. Andersen, "To Be or Not to Be;" and "Sir Charles Napier's Campaigns in the Baltic." Messrs. Chapman and Hall are preparing "Glencore, by Mr. Charles Lever, in three vols., a reprint from the *Dublin University Magazine*; a "Life of Montaigne, the Essayist," by Mr. Bayle St. John; a new serial by the Brothers Mayhew, with illustrations; and a "Life of Burke," by Mr. Thomas Macnight, author of "The Right Hon. B. Disraeli, a Biography." Mr. Routledge announces a work on "Kansas," by Mr. Gladstone, "the *Times* correspondent."

BIRTHS.

Jan. 15, at Albert-gate House, the Countess PERSEY, wife of the French Ambassador, of a daughter.
Jan. 17, at 52, Eaton-square, under the influence of chloroform (administered by Dr. Greenhalgh), the wife of D. JONES, Esq., M.P., of Pantglas, of a son.
Jan. 19, at Lower Clapton, Mrs. T. T. CURWEN, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 12, at the Independent Chapel, Warwick, by the Rev. J. W. Percy, Mr. JAMES SKELLY, of Birmingham, to Miss CATHERINE WYATT, of Warwick.
Jan. 13, at the Baptist Chapel, Hemel Hempstead, Herts, by the Rev. W. Brock, of Bloomsbury Chapel, London, Mr. JAMES S. DUNHAM, of Hampton, to ELIZABETH ANN, eldest daughter of Mr. JAMES HOPKINS, of Hemel Hempstead.
Jan. 17, by licence, at the Independent Chapel, Old, by the Rev. John Spence, Mr. TIMSON, of Scaldwell, to Miss ANNIE POOLE, of Holcot.

DEATHS.

Jan. 13, at St. Alban's, ELIZABETH, relict of the late JOHN NEWELL BACON, Esq., in her ninety-sixth year.
Jan. 14, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. J. M. Stubbs, St. John's-wood, Mr. CHARLES DANIEL LOVEDAY, late of Cuckfield, Sussex, aged sixty.
Jan. 15, of apoplexy, SARAH, the beloved wife of the Rev. JOHN CLAYTON, of Chichester Lodge, Brighton, at an advanced age.
Jan. 16, at Bryan House, Blackheath, MARY, widow of the late Mr. Serjeant WILLIAMS, K.S., and mother of the Hon. Mr. Justice VAUGHAN WILLIAMS, in her eighty-eighth year.
Jan. 19, at the Lodge, RALPH TATNAM, D.D., Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, aged seventy-eight.

Money Market, and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

During the week the Funds have been steady, and the demand for Money active. Since the commencement of the present month the variation has not exceeded $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., although several circumstances have occurred which, in periods of greater activity, would have caused considerably more fluctuation. As it is, however, a general indisposition exists to enter largely into speculative engagements, and the investing public do not operate to the usual extent. In the Discount Market to-day the supply of Money was good; whilst in the Stock Exchange loans were obtainable on Government Securities from day to day at 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Nevertheless, the steady withdrawals of gold from the Bank are viewed with uneasiness, as likely, if continued, to induce the directors to adopt a stricter policy. Consols are 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Money, and 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Account. The New Three per Cents. are 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 94 $\frac{1}{2}$; and the Reduced, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$, 94. Exchequer Bills have advanced to 1s. and 2s. premium. Bank Stock is 217 $\frac{1}{2}$.

It is stated that the stock of bullion in the Bank of France has experienced some diminution since the last balance-sheet was issued. The Bourse has for some days been materially strengthened by rumours of a probable increase of the capital of this institution. It is understood that a project of this nature is really engaging the earnest attention of the Government, and is likely to be decided upon.

The precise amount of specie shipped by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Pera, which sailed to day, is 367,327 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., the whole, with the exception of 7,882 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. gold, being silver for Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras. The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week have comprised five vessels, three to Port Phillip and two to Sydney, with an aggregate capacity of 3,821 tons. The rates of freight exhibit a tendency to heaviness.

In the general business of the port of London during the past week there has been increased activity. The number of vessels reported inward was 171, being 32 more than in the previous week. The number cleared outward was 86, including 20 in ballast, showing a decrease of 20. The number of vessels on the berth loading for the Australian colonies is 63, being 5 more than at the last account. Of these 1 is

for Auckland, 9 are for Adelaide, 5 for Geelong, 4 for Hobart Town, 2 for Launceston, 2 for Melbourne, 1 for Nelson, 19 for Port Phillip, 1 for Portland Bay, 18 for Sydney, 1 for Swan River, and 1 for Wellington.

The trade reports from the manufacturing towns for the past week contain nothing of importance. At Manchester, transactions are still conducted with hesitation, owing to the uncertainty as to the maintenance or probable increase of the rise in the Liverpool cotton market. The Birmingham advices describe firmness in the iron-market, the American orders being larger than at the corresponding period of the past two years. In the general occupations of the place there has been no alteration. At Nottingham a good demand has prevailed for hosiery, but in lace the operations have been unimportant, although the tone remains favourable. In the woollen districts there has again been a full amount of business.

Several transactions have been recorded in the Foreign Market at within a fraction of previous values. There has been a very limited business transacted in Railway Shares, and prices in one or two instances have given way. For the Foreign and Colonial lines prices are steady. In Joint Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares there is little alteration to notice, and prices are almost nominal.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

| | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Sper Ct. Consols | 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d | 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d | 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d | 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d | 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d | 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d |
| Consols for Account | 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 | 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 | 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 | 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 | 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 | 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 |
| 3 per Cent. Red. | 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 | 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 | 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 | 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 | 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 | 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 |
| New 3 per Cent. | 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 | 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 | 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 | 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 | 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 | 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 |
| India Stock | 221 x d | 220 x d | 220 x d | 221 | 220 | — |
| Bank Stock | 217 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 217 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 217 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 216 | 217 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Exchequer-bills. | 1 dis | 2 pm | 2 dis | 2 pm | 2 pm | 3 pm |
| India Bonds | — | — | — | — | 2 dis | 2 pm |
| Long Annuities | 18 | 18 1-16 | — | — | — | — |

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 10th day of Jan., 1857.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

| | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| Notes issued | £24,031,465 | Government Debt, £11,015,100 |
| | | Other Securities, 3,459,900 |
| | | Gold Coin & Bullion, 9,556,465 |
| | | Silver Bullion, — |
| | £24,031,465 | £24,031,465 |

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

| | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|---|
| Proprietors' Capital | £14,553,000 | Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity) £11,513,161 |
| Reserve | 3,335,354 | Other Securities, 16,342,612 |
| Public Deposits | 3,705,379 | Notes, 4,603,475 |
| Other Deposits | 10,644,674 | Gold and Silver Coin, 624,519 |
| Seven Days and other Bills | 845,460 | |
| | £33,083,767 | £33,083,767 |

Jan. 15, 1857.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, January 16, 1857.

BANKRUPTS.

HILL, R. H., Hudson, G. R., Hudson, F., London-wall, City, Importers, Jan. 27, Feb. 28; solicitors, Messrs. Madox and Wyatt, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.
BUNTING, H., Colchester, Essex, seedsman, Jan. 28, Feb. 24; solicitor, Mr. Jones, Colchester.
BURN, W., Back-hill, Hutton-garden, last and boot tree maker, Jan. 27, Feb. 24; solicitor, Mr. Sidney, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
HARRISON, R., and COLE, J. J., Twig Folly, Bethnal-green, barge builders, Jan. 30, Feb. 24; solicitors, Messrs. Hildrey, Fenchurch-buildings, City.
OLDHAM, J., Long-acre, currier, Feb. 2, March 2; solicitor, Mr. Lloyd, Bloomsbury-square.
SHOVE, D., Croydon, Surrey, tallow chandler, Feb. 4, March 2; solicitor, Mr. Long, Clifford's-inn.
GRAYSON, W. T., Birmingham, hatter, Jan. 28, Feb. 18; solicitors, Messrs. Ashurst and Co., Old Jewry, City; and Messrs. Hodgson and Allen, Birmingham.
KENWAY, T. R., Birmingham, broker, Feb. 5 and 20; solicitor, Mr. Reece, Birmingham.
BAXTER, J., Birmingham, victualler, Jan. 29, Feb. 20; solicitor, Mr. Suckling, Birmingham.
CLARKE, J. H., Leicester, hatter, Jan. 27, Feb. 17; solicitors, Mr. Spooner, Leicester; Messrs. Bowley and Ashwell, Nottingham; and Messrs. Hodgson and Allen, Birmingham.
GELSTHORPE, J., Nottingham, builder, Jan. 27, Feb. 17; solicitor, Mr. Watson, Nottingham.
DUCKWORTH, W., Church and Lumb-in-Rosedale, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, Feb. 5 and 26; solicitor, Mr. Potter, Manchester.

Tuesday, January 20, 1857.

BANKRUPTS.

POLAND, J., Hart-street, Bloomsbury, and Mount-street, Whitechapel-road, wholesale milliner, Jan. 30, Feb. 27; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Co., Bread-street, Cheapside.
CLARKE, F. J., Clapham, Surrey, baker, Jan. 30, Feb. 27; solicitor, Mr. Hewitt, Nicholas-lane, City.
FINCHES, T., Walsall, Staffordshire, builder, Feb. 4 and 23; solicitors, Mr. Wilkinson, jun., Walsall; and Mr. James, Birmingham.
TAYLOR, A., Wednesbury, Staffordshire, builder, Feb. 6 and 20; solicitors, Messrs. Hodgson and Allen, Birmingham.
GEORGE, C., Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire, grocer, Feb. 3, March 3; solicitors, Messrs. Stanley and Wabrough, Bristol.
JONES, W. B., Bristol, pastrycook, Feb. 3, March 10; solicitor Mr. King, Bristol.
REES, A., Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, grocer, Feb. 3, March 3; solicitors, Messrs. Stanley and Wabrough, Bristol.
DANGER, J., Yatton, Somersetshire, and Bristol, leather factor, Feb. 3, March 3; solicitors, Messrs. Bevan and Gilling, Bristol.
HORSFALL, J. W., Leeds, commission agent, Feb. 2, March 2; solicitor, Mr. Prest, Leeds.
BALSHAW, W., Liverpool, joiner, Feb. 4, March 4; solicitor, Mr. Payne, Liverpool.
SANDHAM, G., Cart Mill, near Newchurch, Lancashire, cotton spinner, Jan. 30, Feb. 20; solicitors, Messrs. Cobbet and Wheeler, Manchester.
TURNER, J., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, oil and grease merchant, Feb. 3, March 4; solicitors, Mr. Hoyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Mr. Crosby, Church-court, Old Jewry.
HODGSON, G., and ATCHISON, W., Sunderland, Durham, timber merchants, Feb. 10, March 6; solicitors, Messrs. Harle and Co., Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, and Butcher-bank, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Jan. 19.

We had a short supply of English wheat this morning, but most of it so much affected by the damp weather that it was nearly unsaleable; picked samples sold slowly 2s to 2s under last Monday's prices. The arrivals of foreign wheat continue to be liberal; those of the past week are principally from the East Indies and the United States; sales to-day were quite in retail, and last week's prices were with difficulty made. Flour dull sale. Norfolk's 1s per sack, and American barrels 1s per barrel lower. Fine malting barley fully as dear, but secondary qualities dull and rather cheaper. Beans and peas dull. The arrivals of oats were chiefly from the near foreign ports, and although not large the sales were slow at about last week's prices. Linseed in good demand, and 1s to 2s dearer, and in cakes more doing. We have buyers of cloverseeds at rather under the asking prices.

| BRITISH. | | FOREIGN. | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|
| | s. d. | | s. d. |
| Wheat— | | Dantzic | 74 to 88 |
| Essex and Kent, Red | 56 to 72 | Konigsberg, Red | 60 72 |
| Ditto White | 58 74 | Pomeranian, Red | 50 74 |
| Lincoln, Norfolk, and | — | Rostock | 50 74 |
| Yorkshire Red | — | Danish and Holstein | 50 62 |
| Scotch | 56 66 | East Friesland | 50 54 |
| Rye | 38 40 | Petersburg | 52 65 |
| Barley, malting | 46 48 | Riga and Archangel | — |
| Distilling | 38 40 | Polish Odessa | 55 58 |
| Malt (pale) | 74 76 | Marianopol | 62 64 |
| Beans, Maragan | 36 45 | Taganrog | — |
| Ticks | — | Egyptian | 45 48 |
| Harrow | — | American (U.S.) | 62 72 |
| Pigeon | — | Barley, Pomeranian | 36 40 |
| Peas, White | 42 44 | Konigsberg | — |
| Grey | 38 40 | Danish | 36 42 |
| Maple | 38 40 | East Friesland | 26 30 |
| Boilers | 44 46 | Egyptian | 34 38 |
| Tares (English new) | 38 40 | Odessa | 34 38 |
| Foreign | 36 38 | | |
| Oats (English feed) | 24 26 | | |
| Flour, town made, per | — | Horse | 36 42 |
| Sack of 280 lbs. | 56 60 | Pigeon | 42 44 |
| Linseed, English | — | Egyptian | 36 38 |
| Baltic | 56 62 | Peas, White | 42 44 |
| Black Sea | 60 64 | | |
| Hempseed | 40 42 | Dutch | 19 26 |
| Canaryseed | 68 74 | Jahde | 19 26 |
| Cloverseed, per cwt. of | — | Danish | 17 25 |
| 112 lbs. English | 50 74 | Danish, Yellow feed | 32 37 |
| German | 50 66 | Swedish | 24 35 |
| French | 56 66 | Petersburg | 23 26 |
| American | 56 68 | Flour, per bar. of 160 lbs. | — |
| Linseed Cakes, 164 lbs to 164 lbs | — | New York | 36 34 |
| Rape Cakes, 61 lbs to 71 lbs per ton | — | Spanish, per sack | 56 60 |
| Rapeseed, 40 lbs to 42 lbs per last | — | Carawayseed | 36 40 |

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, Jan. 19.—The stocks of linseed are getting into a narrow compass, and imports still continue scanty. The demand is firm, and prices are well supported. On the spot, fine Calcutta readily brings 65s; Bombay, 66s to 67s; Odessa and Berdianski, 68s; and Taganrog, 64s per quarter. For arrival, cargoes near at hand of the latter descriptions have brought these rates, but for more distant ones the value is 6d to 1s per quarter more. Linseed cakes are in better request, and the stock is rather lower than it was. Fine New York, in bags, are worth 10s 10s, and in barrels 11s 10s per ton. Floating cargoes, and cargoes for shipment, remain inactive. There are sellers of Marseilles at 9s 5s, and Memei at 8s 5s per ton, cost, freight, and insurance. Our arrivals of rape and oil seeds for the last few days have been liberal, which met a ready sale, chiefly for export to Holland and Belgium. Fine sound Calcutta realises 64s to 64s 6d; red or yellow Bombay, 65s to 66s; white Sesame, 63s; Madras gingelly, 60s to 61s; Calcutta teelseed, 58s 6d; poppy, 61s 6d; and Niger, 46s to 47s per quarter.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9d to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; of household ditto, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per 4 lbs loaf.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Jan. 19.

There was a very limited show of foreign stock in our market to-day, but the arrivals of beasts from our own grazing districts, as well as from Scotland, were seasonably good, and of full average quality. Owing chiefly to the mildness of the weather the beef trade was heavy, and prices, compared with Monday last, declined fully 2d per 8 lbs, the extreme value of the best Scots not exceeding 5s per 8 lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 1,750 Scots and shorthorns; from other parts of England, 300 of various breeds; from Scotland, 450 Scots; and from Ireland, 130 oxen. We had a very limited show of all breeds of sheep, but their general weight and condition were good. The mutton trade was brisk at a further advance in the quotations of 2d per 8 lbs. The best old Downes realised 5s 6d per 8 lbs. Very few calves were in the market, and the veal trade ruled brisk at an improvement in prices of 4d per 8 lbs. The best calves were worth 6s per 8 lbs. Pigs were in moderate supply and fair request, at last week's quotations.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offal.

| | s. d. | s. d. | | s. d. | s. d. |
|---|-------|--------|--------------------|-------|--------|
| Inf. coarse beasts | 3 4 | to 3 6 | Pr. coarse woolled | 5 0 | to 5 2 |
| Second quality | 3 8 | 4 0 | Prime Southdown | 5 4 | 5 6 |
| Prime large oxen | 4 4 | 4 8 | Lge. coarse calves | 4 4 | 5 6 |
| Prime Scots, &c. | 4 10 | 5 0 | Prime small | 5 8 | 6 0 |
| Coarse inf. sheep | 4 0 | 4 4 | Large hogs | 3 8 | 4 4 |
| Second quality | 4 6 | 4 10 | Meat sm. porkers | 4 6 | 5 2 |
| Suckling calves, 22s to 30s; Quarter-old store-pig, 22 to 28s each. | | | | | |

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Jan. 19.

The supplies of meat on sale here slaughtered in London are very moderate for the time of year; but rather large quantities have come to hand from Scotland and the provinces. The trade generally is steady, as follows:—

Per 8 lbs by the carcass.

| | s. | d. | s. | d. | | s. | d. | s. | d. | | |
|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----------------|----|----|------|----|----|
| Inferior beef | .3 | 0 | to | 3 | 4 | Inf. mutton | .3 | 6 | to 3 | 10 | |
| Middling ditto | .3 | 6 | | 3 | 10 | Middling ditto | .4 | 0 | | 4 | 4 |
| Prime large do | .4 | 0 | | 4 | 4 | Prime ditto | .4 | 6 | | 4 | 8 |
| Do. small do | .4 | 6 | | 4 | 10 | Veal | .3 | 8 | | 4 | 10 |
| Large pork | .3 | 8 | | 4 | 4 | Small pork | .4 | 8 | | 5 | 4 |

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, Jan. 19.—In the early part of last week next to nothing was done in Irish butter. There was a slight improvement in the demand towards the close, in consequence of a reduction of 1s to 2s on the best, and 2s to 3s on the secondary descriptions; but the transactions altogether were only to a moderate extent. Foreign was actively and liberally dealt in, and for the finest quality an advance was realised of fully 4s. per cwt. Of bacon we had increased supplies, a slacker and more limited demand, but at no noticeable alteration in prices. Hams and lard were the turn cheaper, and in slow sale.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|------------------------------|----------|
| Friesland, per cwt..... | 116 to 124 | Cheshire, per cwt..... | 84 to 74 |
| Kiel..... | 116 124 | Cheddar..... | 74 84 |
| Dorset..... | 116 120 | Double Gloucester..... | 60 70 |
| Carlisle..... | 116 120 | Single ditto..... | — |
| Waterford..... | — | York Hams..... | 90 112 |
| Cork (new)..... | 108 116 | Westmoreland ditto..... | 104 110 |
| Limerick..... | 108 110 | Irish ditto..... | 96 100 |
| Sligo..... | 108 120 | Wiltshire Bacon (dried)..... | 70 78 |
| Fresh, per dozen..... | 14 16 | Irish (green)..... | 64 68 |

PRODUCE MARKET, MINGING-LANE, Jan. 20.

SUGAR.—The market has opened to-day with activity, and an advance of 6d to 1s has been established on all good consuming qualities; but brown Madras sold at previous rates. 920 hds of West India sold, including the public sale of Barbadoes, which sold at 52s 6d to 56s; and Demerara at 47s to 56s 6d; 4,700 bags Mauritius were offered in public sale, and all sold at 43s 6d to 52s; crystallised, 50s to 54s; 600 bags Bengal sold at 43s 6d to 48s; and 5,000 bags Madras brown and yellow, 40s 6d

to 44s 6d. The refined market has been firm; lumps, low to fine, 61s to 63s 6d.

COFFEE.—The public sales were small, but went off at full prices, viz., 700 bags St. Domingo, at 51s 6d to 57s; and 140 bags Costa Rica, at 56s to 59s 6d.

TEA.—The trade buy steadily of qualities suited to their purpose; but both buyers and sellers of the speculative description, common congo, appear desirous to wait the arrival of the mail, which is due next week.

COCOA.—200 bags Guayaquil offered by auction were bought in at 72s 6d; 96 bags St. Domingo at 68s; and 21 barrels Trinidad at 72s to 73s.

RICE.—The quantity offered in the public sales exceeded the demand, and a large portion was bought in to prevent a decline. 7,200 bags of Madras were all bought in at 10s to 10s 6d; also 5,100 bags Akyab, at 10s. 8,000 bags of Bengal partly sold at 10s to 10s 6d; and 60 tierces of Carolina, at 23s.

SALTSTICKS.—Prices are unaltered, but we are again without business to report.

RUM.—The market is inactive, but prices are fully supported.

CORROU.—No sales reported to-day.

ISOW.—Scotch pig quoted 73s 6d to 74s.

TALLOW.Has declined to 61s 6d on the spot; 61s March delivery.

OIL.—Lined remains quoted 38s 9d to 39s.

SUNDRIES.—72 cases gum assafetida sold at 58s to 62s, and 28 tons Binas Sapan wood, 127 10s to 141 15s; 97 chests shellac bought in at 48s to 49s; and 15 baskets mother o' pearl shells, at 30s to 32s 6d.

COVENT-GARDEN, Saturday, Jan. 17.—Some good French salad has been furnished this week, consisting of endive, lettuce, and barbe de capucin. There is also a better supply of good Cornish broccoli. Forced vegetables comprise beans, sea-kale, asparagus, and rhubarb. Cucumbers may also be obtained. Pineapples and bothhouse grapes may still be had at last week's quotations. Pears are dear. Apples also realise high prices. There is still a fair demand for Kent cobs, at 110s per 100lbs; Barcelona nuts, 20s per bushel; new Spanish and Brazil, 18s ditto. Chestnuts are fetching from 14s to 24s per bushel; and kinds for planting 10s per bushel. Oranges are abundant. Portugal onions fetch from 5s to 16s per 100, or from 2s to 3s per dozen. Potatoes have altered but little since our last report. Cut flowers consist of orchids, heliotropes, gardenias, violets, carnations, mignonette, heaths, and roses.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Jan. 19.—About average time-of-year supplies of potatoes have come to hand since Monday last, coastwise and by railway. The imports have been, 31 sacks from Limerick, 60 tons from Weener, and 83 tons and 60 bags from Rotterdam. The demand is tolerably firm, as follows: York Regents, 90s to 120s; Kent and Essex ditto, 90s to 120s; Lincoln, 70s to 100s; Scotch, 90s to 115s; ditto reds, 80s to 90s; Irish whites, 70s to 80s; Germans, 70s to 80s per ton.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Jan. 19.—We have no material alteration to note in our market. Since our last report the demand continues moderate, and prices firm for all fine samples.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Jan. 19.—Since our last report an effort has been made on the part of holders to advance the prices of English wool; but owing to the high value of money, and the difficulty in obtaining advances, dealers have purchased only limited parcels on former terms. Our impression is, however, as manufacturers generally hold unusually light stocks, that English wool will be dearer.

TALLOW, Monday, Jan. 19.—Our market continues very firm; and prices rule higher than on Monday last. To-day, P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 61s 6d to 62s, and 61s 6d for March delivery. Rough fat, 54 4d per cwt.

PARTICULARS.

| | 1853. | 1854. | 1855. | 1856. | 1857. |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Stock | Casks 43748 | Casks 41948 | Casks 34806 | Casks 21973 | Casks 13541 |
| | 45s 6d 62s 2d | 47s 0d 64s 0d | 48s 0d 65s 0d | 49s 0d 66s 0d | 50s 0d 67s 0d |
| Price of Yellow Candle .. | to to to to to | to to to to to | to to to to to | to to to to to | to to to to to |
| | 0s 0d 0s 0d | 0s 0d 0s 0d | 0s 0d 0s 0d | 0s 0d 0s 0d | 0s 0d 0s 0d |
| Delivery last Week | 3045 | 3265 | 1417 | 1431 | 3069 |
| Ditto from the 1st of June .. | 68444 | 70063 | 52900 | 80592 | 81428 |
| Arrived last Week | 1528 | 269 | 1660 | 2050 | 856 |
| Ditto from the 1st of June .. | 71564 | 67936 | 51706 | 56123 | 78069 |
| Price of Town Tallow | 47s 3d 64s 0d | 51s 0d 65s 0d | 54s 0d 68s 0d | 57s 0d 71s 0d | 60s 0d 74s 0d |

OILS, Monday, Jan. 19.—Lined oil is steady, at 34s 6d to 38s 9d per cwt. on the spot. Olive is rather dearer. Gallipoli being worth 60s to 61s, Levant, 55s to 57s. Rape is active: foreign refined is worth 54s 6d, brown, 51s 6d. Fine Palm, 45s 6d to 46s, cocoa-nut, 49s to 51s 6d, ground nut, 47s to 49s. Fish oils are dull, and turpentine is easier.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—There has been only a limited demand for flax, at previous quotations. For hemp the inquiry has been limited, yet importers have been firm. Jute and coir goods sold steadily, at full prices.

METALS, LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 17.—Scotch pig iron has sold to a moderate extent, at 73s to 75s 6d cash. Manufactured parcels rule about stationary. Spelter, on the spot, is worth 28 1/2s 6d to 28 1/2s per ton. Lead is tolerably active, Spanish 22 1/2s to 22s 10s; English, 22 1/2s to 23s; sheet, 23 1/2s to 23s 10s per ton. Tin is firm, at 144s to 145s for Banca. Tin plates and all other metals support last week's prices.

TIMBER, LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 17.—For the time of year there is a full average business doing in pine and scantlings, and prices are well supported. Nearly all other kinds of timber are dull, but we have no change to notice in the quotations.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS, Saturday, Jan. 17.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------|
| Market Hides, 56 to 64lbs. | 0 4 1/2 to 0 5 | per lb |
| Ditto 64 72lbs. | 0 5 0 to 0 5 1/2 | " |
| Ditto 72 80lbs. | 0 5 1/2 to 0 5 1/2 | " |
| Ditto 80 88lbs. | 0 5 1/2 to 0 5 1/2 | " |
| Ditto 88 96lbs. | 0 5 1/2 to 0 5 1/2 | " |
| Ditto 96 104lbs. | 0 5 1/2 to 0 5 1/2 | " |
| Horse Hides | 9 0 to 10 0 | each |
| Calves Skins, light | 4 0 to 5 0 | " |
| Ditto full | 9 0 to 10 0 | " |
| Polled Sheep | 10 0 to 12 0 | " |
| Kents and Half Breds | 7 6 to 9 0 | " |
| Downs | 5 9 to 6 8 | " |
| Lambs | 0 0 to 0 0 | " |
| Shearings | 0 0 to 0 0 | " |

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Jan. 20.—Large supply, trade having a lower tendency. Prime meadow hay, 63s to 68s; superior ditto, 73s to 80s; inferior ditto, 50s to 60s; rowen, 60s to 65s; clover, new, 70s to 105s; straw, 34s to 35s.

COALS, Monday.—A heavy market at the rates of Friday's sale. Hutton, 19s 6d—Haswell's, 19s—Lambton's, 19s—Stewart's, 19s 3d—Tanfield, 14s 6d—Hartley's, 15s 6d—Hollywell, 16s 6d—Whitworth, 17s—Gosforth, 17s. Fresh arrivals, 62, left from last day 47.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20.—The market closed quite steadily at the full rates of last week. The sales were estimated at 6,000 to 7,000 bales, 2,500 of which were on speculation, comprising 100 Parnam and Maranham, at 7 1/2d; 400 Egyptian, at 7 1/2d to 8 1/2d; 400 Surat, at 4 1/2d to 5 1/2d; 300 Sea Islands, 13d to 2s 10d per lb. Imports since Thursday, 30,000 bales.

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| | |
|--|----------|
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A report having been circulated that preparations of so white a character could not be produced from Groats and Barley alone, the Patentees have had recourse to the highest authority, viz., A. S. TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., &c., for an analysis to establish the fact, a copy of which is subjoined:—

[COPY.] "Chemical Laboratory, Guy's Hospital, February 19, 1855.

"I have submitted to a microscopical and chemical examination the samples of Barley and Groats which you have forwarded to me, and I beg to inform you that I find in them only those principles which are found in good Barley: there is no mineral or other impurity present, and from the result of my investigation, I believe them to be genuine, and to possess those nutritive properties assigned by the late Dr. Pereira to this description of food. (Signed) "A. S. TAYLOR."

CAUTION.—To prevent errors, the public are requested to observe that each Package bears the signature of the Patentees, J. and J. C. ADNAM.

To be obtained Wholesale at the Manufactory, Malden-lane, Queen-street, London; and Retail in Packets and Cansisters, at 6d. and 1s. each, and in Cansisters for Families, at 2s., 5s., and 10s. each, of all respectable Grocers, Druggists, &c. in Town and country.

SAMUEL S. BENSON, Watch Manufacturer, 47 and 63, CORNHILL, LONDON.

BENSON'S EXACT WATCH, in elegant Gold Cases, English make, 14l. 14s.; in Silver Cases, 7l. 7s. Benson's Gold Horizontal Watches, all the latest improvements, 4l. 15s.; ditto, in Silver Cases, 2l. 16s. A Written Warranty and Two Years' Trial. Sent post free, in answer to Post-office or Bankers' Order, addressed as above. Illustrated Price Current, gratis.

ARTISANS should Buy their WATCHES

of SAMUEL S. BENSON, Watch Manufacturer, 47 and 63, CORNHILL, LONDON. The ARTISAN'S WATCH, a good sound English Lever Watch, Silver Cases, with all the latest improvements, Jewelled, &c., price Four Guineas, sent to any part of the United Kingdom, on receipt of Post-office or Bankers' order, payable in London, addressed above. Warranty for Two years.

J. W. BENSON'S WATCHES.—Manu-

factory, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London: established 1749.—Before you buy a watch visit and inspect the magnificent display of watches of every description, construction, and pattern, at this manufactory, or send for the illustrated pamphlet, containing sketches, prices, and all the information requisite in the purchase of a watch, with the opinions of the "Morning Chronicle," "Post," "Herald," "Advertiser," "Globe," "Standard," "Sun," "Observer," and numerous other papers, bearing testimony to the beauty, finish, and excellence of these watches. Gold watches, at 4l. 4s. to 100 guineas; silver watches, at 2l. 2s. to sixty guineas each. A two years' warranty with each watch, and sent post paid to any part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, upon receipt of post-office or banker's order.—J. W. BENSON, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill.

BENNETT'S PRESENTATION

WATCHES.—65, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

J. BENNETT has just completed a very choice selection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES for

PRESENTATION WATCHES.

| First Class. | Second Class. | Third Class. |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Gold, 40 Guineas. | 30 Guineas. | 20 Guineas. |
| Silver, 20 " | 15 " | 10 " |

Every Watch skillfully Examined, Tined, and its performance guaranteed.

Having been manufactured for the express purpose of Presentation, every Watch has received special attention, so that public bodies who desire to present a valuable and lasting memorial, will find an unfailing Timekeeper, and an elegant work of art, at a very moderate price. Gold Chains to suit.

BENNETT'S WATCH MANUFACTORY, 65, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

ELKINGTON and CO., PATENTEES of

the ELECTRO PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c., beg to intimate that they have added to their extensive Stocks a large variety of new designs in the highest class of art, which have recently obtained for them at the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, as well as the "Grande Medaille d'Honneur" (the only one accorded to the trade).

The Council Medal was also awarded to them at the Exhibition of 1855.

Each article bears their mark, E. and Co., under a Crown, and articles sold as being plated by Elkington's patent process afford no guarantee of quality.

22, Regent-street, } London,
45, Moorgate-street, }
And at their Manufactory, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Re-plating and Gilding as usual.

TEETH.—Invention.—Mr. EDWARD A.

JONES, Inventor and Manufacturer of the IMPROVED TEETH and SOFT GUM, which are fixed permanently; they do not change colour, and never wear out. A complete set, from 5l.; per tooth, 5s.—129, Strand, next Waterloo-bridge, and 85, Connaught-terrace, Hyde-park.

TEETH!—IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MESSRS. GABRIEL, the old-established Dentists, have the honour to inform their Patients and the Public that they have REMOVED to their NEW PREMISES, situate 33, Ludgate-hill, where they continue to supply, as for many years past, the celebrated SILICIOUS ENAMELLED AMERICAN MINERAL TEETH. From 3s. 6d. per Tooth; Sets, 4l. 4s. each. Superior to any now in use. Warranted to answer fully every purpose for which nature intended the original, without Extracting Teeth or Stumps, and without Wires of any description.

By the New and Painless System One Visit only is required of Country Patients. HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT have been awarded for the production of a PERFECTLY WHITE ENAMEL for Decayed Front Teeth, which entirely supercedes the use of any of the Amalgams now in use, consisting, as they do generally, of Quicksilver and other Metals, than which nothing can be more injurious to the Teeth and constitution generally.

The WHITE ENAMEL is a non-metallic preparation, and requires to be seen to be appreciated.

Only to be obtained of Messrs. GABRIEL, at their Establishments,

33—LUDGATE-HILL—33

(Private Entrance Five Doors from the Old Bailey); and at 112, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.—Established 1804.

Consultation and every information Gratis.

No. 9, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET,

GROSVENOR-SQUARE

(REMOVED FROM No. 61).

TEETH.—By Her Majesty's Royal Letters

Patent. Newly Invented and Patented Application of Chemically Prepared White and Gum Coloured India Rubber, in the Construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. EPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, 9, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and Patentee.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY PREPARED WHITE and GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features: All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity, hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically prepared INDIA RUBBER, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may, with thorough comfort be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation. To be obtained only at

9, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, LONDON;

14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
Having been urged by many influential Members of your valuable Society, who take a deep interest in its welfare, to come forward as a candidate for the vacant seat at your Board, I am induced to solicit the favour of your interest.

I find, from the large number of Policy holders, and from their being so widely scattered, that it would be impossible to make a personal canvass. I therefore trust that you will kindly endeavour to attend and give me your support on the day of election, Feb. 24, at Three o'clock, at Rodley's Hotel.

I am convinced that the extension of the principle of Life Assurance is of the utmost importance, both nationally and individually, and unquestionably the Mutual System, such as your Directors have from the commencement of the Company so admirably and efficiently carried out, is the most advantageous for the Assured.

Although not personally acquainted, I may be known by name to many of you, through my being connected with a "Firm" of long standing, whose business connections extend throughout the country.

If you should do me the honour of electing me a Director, I shall do my utmost to extend and increase the Company's usefulness and prosperity, and shall enter upon my duties with a deep sense of my personal responsibility, and with a determination to exercise, on behalf of your interest, the utmost vigilance and care.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
HENRY COOPER.

4, Chiswell-street, London, Jan. 17, 1857.

P.S.—Any communication from Members unable to attend the election, will be esteemed a favour.

THE GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SEVENTH HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six per cent., declared on the 14th inst., is payable to the Shareholders, at the Office of the Company, 52, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, between the Hours of Ten and Four.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL PLATE-GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY, 37, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON.

Established 1834.
GLASS of every description may be protected by the Company's Policies, and from its connection with the Glass Trade, the utmost promptitude may be relied on in effecting replacements. Information respecting the rates will be supplied upon application to
THOS. DRAKE, Secretary.

ASSURANCE BANKING.—MONEY of any amount, repayable at fourteen days' notice, received at Six per cent., or at Seven per cent. if for one year and upwards at the LIFE ASSURANCE TREASURY and IMPROVED DEPOSIT, DISCOUNT, and SAVINGS BANK (Incorporated),

The Right Hon. the Earl of DEVON, Chairman.
HENRY HORN, Esq., Recorder of Hereford.
G. H. LAW, Manager.
6, Cannon-street-west.

THE BLESSINGS and EVILS of LIFE ASSURANCE.

See an Address on the Principle of Insurance, or a provision for the prevention of Policies from lapses by Tabular Rates, circulated gratuitously by the CONSTITUTION LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION, Offices—7, New Coventry-street, London; and 89, George street, Edinburgh.

For Prospectuses and all information, apply to the Actuary and Manager,
FRANCIS NORTON ERITH.
London, 1857.

THE CAMBRIAN and UNIVERSAL LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital, 100,000L. Established 1845.

OFFICE, 27, GRESHAM-STREET.
Agencies in the principal towns of England and Wales.
This office offers the benefit of assurance in all its branches and is highly eligible for every description of life assurance.
A new and most important feature entirely originating with this Company, viz., Marriage Dowries, Life Assurance, and Deferred Annuities, included in one policy.
Rates of premium moderate.
Annuities granted. Family endowments.
Loans on personal and other securities.
Forms of proposal and every information may be obtained on application
By order,
ALFRED MELHADO, Manager.

ANNUITIES.—Annuities, Immediate and Deferred, are granted by the Directors of the ACHILLES ASSURANCE COMPANY, to parties of every age, on equitable terms. The following are Illustrations of the Rates:—

Amount of Immediate Annuity granted for every 100L. paid to the Company:—

| Age. | £ s. d. |
|------|---------|
| 30 | 5 18 8 |
| 40 | 6 12 8 |
| 50 | 7 11 5 |
| 60 | 10 7 0 |

The general advantages offered by this Company will be seen on an investigation of its Rates of Premium. It offers to the Assured the security of a large subscribed capital, combined with all the advantages of a Mutual Assurance Office—Eighty per cent. of the Profits being divided among the Policyholders every five years.

The Rates of Premium, which have been calculated by the Consulting Actuary, are based upon the latest and most approved corrected Tables of Mortality, and will, therefore, be found lower than those adopted by other and earlier institutions.

DIRECTORS.
EDWARD MIALI, Esq., M.P., Chairman.
Col. Lethian S. Dickson.
Adolphus Baker, Esq.
E. S. Ashton, Esq.
Thos. Houghton Burdett, Esq.
J. Bishop Culpepper, Esq.
Henry Francis Home, Esq.
James Toleman, Esq.

BANKERS—COMMERCIAL BANK of LONDON.
STANDING COUNSEL.
ROBERT PORRETT COLLIER, Esq., Q.C., M.P.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. SHEARD and BAKER, 3, Cloak-lane, City.
CONSULTING ACTUARY—JENKIN JONES, Esq., F.R.A.

MANCHESTER.
DIRECTORS.
JAMES WATTS, Esq., Mayor of Manchester, Chairman.
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William Jenkinson, Esq.
William Martin, Esq.
Thomas Roberts, Esq.
Robert Rumney, Esq.
J. Wood, Esq. (Wood & Wright.)
William Woodward, Esq.

LOCAL SECRETARY—JOHN KINGSLEY, Esq.
OFFICES—11, DUCIE-PLACE (opposite the Exchange).

BIRMINGHAM.
LOCAL SECRETARY.
DAVID MALINS, Jun., Esq., 34, Colmore-row.

Forms of Proposal, Rates of Premium, and any other particulars, can be obtained of the Agents of the Company, and at the Chief Office, 25, Cannon-street, London.
A. B. TAPLIN, Secretary.

PERPETUAL INVESTMENT, LAND, and BUILDING SOCIETY.

Established under 6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. xxxii.
HEAD OFFICE.
37, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

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GOVER, JOHN, Esq., New Kent-road, Chairman.
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BURTON, J. R., Esq., Dover-road and Tooting-common.
CARTWRIGHT, R., Esq., 57, Chancery-lane and Camden-town.
CUTHBERTSON, F., Esq., 47, Moorgate-street.
JENNINGS, S., Esq., Gibson-place, Islington.
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PRATT, DANIEL, Esq., Fleet-street and Cuckfield.
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GOULD, GEORGE, Esq., Loughton.
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MANN, JOHN, Esq., Charterhouse-square.
TRITTON, JOSEPH, Esq., 54, Lombard-street.

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MIERS, THOMAS, Esq., East Barnet.

BANKERS.
Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN, TRITTON, and Co., 54, Lombard-street.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. WATSON and SONS, Bourne-street, Fleet-street, and Hammer-smith.

SURVEYORS.
Messrs. W. and C. PUGH, Blackman-street, Borough.

INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT.

To persons desirous of investing large or small sums of money, this Society offers new and important advantages. It is adapted to the wants of all classes. It provides for the investment of savings of any amount. It offers a convenient mode of investing money. It secures to all a large interest, and offers unquestionable security.

SHARES.—There are five descriptions of shares, viz.: 10L. shares, 25L. shares, 50L. shares, 100L. shares, and 1000L. shares.
A 10L. share may be paid by instalments, in the same manner as deposits in savings banks; the entrance fee is 6d. each share.
A 25L. share requires the payment of 5s. per month for 7½ years; a 50L. share the payment of 10s. per month for 10 years; a 100L. share the payment of 20s. per month for 12½ years; or 40s. per month for 7½ years; a 1000L. share the payment of 100s. per month for 12½ years, or of 21s. per month for 7½ years.
The whole of the profits belong to the Shareholders, and will be received by them in proportion to the amount of share.

REALISED SHARES.

This class of shares is especially adapted to Capitalists, and persons desirous of securing to themselves or others an annuity without loss of the principal.

Any of the shares before named (viz., 10L., 25L., 50L., 100L., and 1000L.) may be paid up in full, and thus become Realised Shares. Realised Shares may be subscribed for by irregular instalments, in which case the money paid in will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, until the value of the share is fully paid. The interest upon Realised Shares is 5 per cent. per annum, which includes the profits belonging to such shares, and is paid half-yearly on the 25th of April and the 25th of October. The interest is regularly forwarded to the Shareholders by cheque, the same being payable either at the Society's Bankers or at the Head Office; but, when preferred, the amount will be sent by Post-office Order, or in a registered letter.

Interest unclaimed within one month from the date of payment, is carried to the credit of the Shareholder in the Deposit Department, and interest allowed thereon.

All Monies paid upon Shares can at any time be withdrawn upon notice.

DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT.

Deposits received daily to any amount. Terms to be gazetted of the Secretary.

The interest is payable half-yearly, on the 25th day of April and the 25th day of October, and sent by cheque or Post-office Order, at the request of the depositor.

Interest not claimed prior to the 1st day of June, and the 1st day of December, in each year, will be added to the principal, and interest paid thereon.
Depositors may withdraw their money at any time, on giving the proper notice; when the amount does not exceed 100L., one week's notice; exceeding 100L., one month's notice.

SAVINGS' BANK DEPARTMENT.

The Directors, being desirous of extending the advantages of the Society to all classes, have arranged for Deposits to be received and withdrawn daily during office hours, and on Wednesday evenings from six to eight o'clock.

Persons can deposit (from one shilling) any sum in the Society, without restriction as to the amount or length of deposit.

Every Depositor, on making his first payment, receives a book, in which his deposits are entered in words and figures, and each deposit is signed for by the Cashier, who receives the money, also by the Secretary, or, in his absence, by the chief clerk.

Depositors can withdraw their money upon the same notice as in the Deposit Department.

The interest allowed is 4 per cent. per annum, which is paid half-yearly, as in the Deposit Department, no interest being allowed for fractional parts of a pound or of a month.

Special arrangements can be made for deposit of monies by "Penny Banks" or Charitable Institutions.

Deposit Books are to be left at the Office of the Society quarterly (on or before the 1st days of January, April, July, and October in each year), for examination by the Directors with the Cash-book and Ledger accounts.

Persons residing at a distance from the Office can use this department, a Deposit-book having been provided that will go post free for one postage stamp.

LOAN DEPARTMENT.

The Directors are prepared at once to advance money in large or small sums on mortgage upon houses and lands.

A person may become a borrower at any time, obtaining without delay an advance on whatever sum he may require within the value of the security which he has to offer.

Money lent may be repaid by monthly or other instalments, spread over any number of years, not exceeding fifteen.

The Advance Table shows the amount which a borrower of 100L., 500L., or 1,000L., will have to repay per month during the period within which he may have agreed to pay the loan. It will be seen that if the loan of 100L. is to be repaid within five years, the sum to be repaid monthly is 2L. 2s. 4d., and that if it is to be repaid within fifteen years, the sum to be repaid monthly is 19s. 9d.

The Charges of the Society's Solicitors for preparing the mortgage are defrayed by the Society, and included in the repayments as specified in the Advance Table.

A loan may be repaid within a shorter period than that originally stipulated; or, if, after a time, the repayments originally fixed are burdensome, the period within which the loan should be paid off may be extended, and the repayments consequently reduced, as seen in the Conversion Table. Thus, for example, a borrower takes an advance of 100L., and engages to pay a monthly subscription during ten years of 1L. 5s. 2d.; at the end of five years he finds he cannot maintain his payments, and the Directors allow him, upon payment of any necessary expenses, to pay 15s. per month for ten years, commencing from the end of the first five years, in lieu of the remaining five years' payments of the original monthly payment of 1L. 5s. 2d., which would be otherwise due to the Society.

THE SUM OF 265,000L. HAS BEEN RECEIVED BY THIS SOCIETY SINCE MAY, 1851, THUS SHOWING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE PUBLIC IN THE PRINCIPLES OF THE INSTITUTION.

A copy of the last Annual Report, with Prospectus, will be sent upon receipt of One Postage Stamp.

JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, Secretary.
Agents wanted where none are appointed.

EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

No more New Members will be received after the March Meeting, and the Entrance Fee to Borrowers raised to 30s. per Share after that period.

CONGREGATIONAL BUILDING SOCIETY, No. 4.

Held at the BELGRAVE HALL, 41, LOWER BELGRAVE-PLACE, FIMLICO.
3,000L. will be submitted to competition at the THIRD MEETING, on TUESDAY, March 3, 1857, at Eight o'clock.
Subscriptions, 5s. per month; Six per cent. on withdrawal; and Six per cent. given for deposits.
Rules and Prospectuses free by post for Ten Stamps.
ROBERT GEORGE PEACOCK, Manager,
County Fire Office, 41, Lower Belgrave-place, Fimlico.
The Hall to be let for Lectures, Society Meetings, &c.

£10,000 READY to be ADVANCED, in sums of 50L. and upwards, upon the Security of Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold Property. Apply, between the hours of nine and five, to Mr. J. E. Treasider, 21, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

MONEY ADVANCES.

PARTIES residing in Town or Country making Advances of Money for long or short periods, from 50L. to 500L., on Personal or other Security, returnable by Monthly or Quarterly Instalments, may apply to Mr. A. GUN-CANNEN, 39, Acton-street, Gray's Inn-road, London. A sum of 50L. advanced, returnable in five years, by monthly instalments of 1L. 7s. Responsible persons may rely upon advances being made. Larger amounts in proportion, and for shorter periods. Private offices. Established 1845.

IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.

SUMS from 10L. to 300L. ADVANCED ON PERSONAL SECURITY. Repayable within Two years by Weekly, Monthly, or Quarterly Instalments; and Good Bills Discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed. Ministers specially treated with.

LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY. Office, 66, Goswell-road, London. Open daily from Nine till Six, thus avoiding inconvenience or publicity. Forms of application and prospectus gratis, on receipt of stamped envelope.

TO MINISTERS and OTHERS.—

A Suit of Wool dyed Black Cloth, Dress or Frock Coat, Cassock, or other Vest. £4 4 0
Also, the MALVERN WRAPPER, in all the new Clerical Mixtures, prices 11. 12s. 6d. and 9 0 0
The Oxford mixed Doekskin Trowsers 1 1 0
The Striated Cloth Vest 6 10 0
The Cassock ditto 9 12 0

Quality, fit, and workmanship guaranteed.
Instructions for self-measurement and patterns sent post-free.
S. Battam, Tailor, &c., 160, Tottenham-court-road, four doors south of Shoolbred and Co.

TO LADIES.—AVOID TIGHT LACING AND TRY WILLIAM CARTER'S

| | s. d. | s. d. |
|--|-------|-------|
| Elastic Double Couill Winter Bodices | 4 11 | 9 6 |
| Patent Front Fastening Stays | 9 6 | 12 6 |
| Self-Lacing Expanding Corsets | 10 6 | 14 6 |
| Paris Wave Stays (all sizes) | 6 6 | 10 6 |
| Crenoline Petticoats (lined flannel) | 9 6 | 12 6 |
| Linen Woolsey Petticoats (all colours) | 9 6 | 11 6 |
| Llama Wool do (all colours) | 14 6 | 21 0 |
| Australian Wool Quilted (appearance Satin) | 17 6 | 21 0 |
| Carter's Patent Railway Safety Rocket | 1 0 | 1 6 |

Family and Nursing Stays, Belts, &c., always on hand.
Engravings of the above sent by post, or Wholesale Lists to the Trade free. Post-office Orders should be addressed WILLIAM CARTER, 52, Ludgate-street, two doors from St. Paul's, London. South Beach Establishment, 7, Newington Causeway, Borough, London.

New ready, with many illustrations, price 3d.

THE EDUCATIONAL SHEET OF BUTTERFLIES: Adapted for Schools. By H. T. STANNARD.

Author of "June: a Book for the Country in Summer Time." Price 2d. each, or 13 for 2s.; 100 for 14s.

London: E. Newman, 9, Devonshire-street, Bishopsgate (C.E.); and to be had of all Booksellers.

Rep. 5s. price 3s. 6d., handsomely bound and illustrated.

EMBROIDERY: its History, Beauty, and Utility. With Plain Instructions, to Learners. By Mrs. WILCOCKSON.

London: Darton and Co., Holborn-hill; or sent Free for Eighteen Stamps by Mrs. Wilcockson, 44, Goodge-street, Tottenham-court-road.

NEW EDITION, REVISED BY THE AUTHOR.

DR. A. FLETCHER'S GUIDE to FAMILY DEVOTION.

A Sale of 50,000 Copies has induced the venerable Author to revise, improve, and enlarge the Work. It now comprises 730 complete Services, each including a Hymn, a Prayer, and a Portion of Scripture, with appropriate Reflections, being one for the Morning and Evening of every day in the year. Also an Appendix, containing a variety of Prayers for particular occasions &c. In One Vol. royal 4to, with Twenty-six Engravings price 1s. cloth gilt.

This Work may also be had in calf and morocco bindings, suitable for PRESENTS at Christmas and the New Year.

London: James S. Virtue, Ivy-lane, and City-road.

Send Three Penny Stamps, and you will receive free by post, the Ninety-third Edition of a popular treatise adapted to the general reader.

THE CURE WITHOUT MEDICINE, INCONVENIENCE, OR EXPENSE, of constipation, indigestion (dyspepsia), diarrhoea, phlegm, dysentery, nervousness, biliousness, and liver complaints, distention, acidity, heartburn, hysteria, neuralgia, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, epistaxis, eruption of the skin, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea; low spirits, spasms, cramps, epileptic fits, spleen, general debility, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, paralysis, tremors, dislike to society, nervousness for study, loss of memory, delirium, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, grandiose fear, indecision, wretchedness, which saves fifty times its cost in pleasant and natural means, without the use of any other remedies. Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professor of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure; Dr. Shorland, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Gasker, Dr. Wurzer, Dr. Ingram, Lord Stuart de Decles; the Dowager Countess of Castlemaine, Major-General Thomas King, and many other respectable persons whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed.

London: Gibbs & Co., Paternoster-row.

DRAWING-ROOM SACRED MUSIC FOR PIANO.

THREE SACRED PIECES from THEMES of HAYDN, HANDEL, and MENDELSSOHN.—No. 1, Messiah—No. 2, Creation—No. 3, St. Paul. Composed and arranged by C. CHAULIEU. Price 3s. each, post free for 3s. 6d. Stamps.

London: Z. T. Purday, 45, High Holborn.

PIANOFORTES for PRESENTS, &c., Price

Thirteen Guineas and upwards.—The Cheapest Warehouse in London for a really good and sound Pianoforte is that of ROBERT COCKS and CO., New Burlington-street, London. Prices extremely moderate. Lists, with prices and drawing, gratis and postage free. Address, Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street, London.

THE ORATORIOS, Complete Vocal Scores, with Piano or Organ, Accompaniment, 2s. each—"Messiah," "The Creation," "Israel in Egypt," "Acts and Galatians," "The Occasional Oratorio," "Judas Maccabaeus," all arranged by JOHN BISHOP, and "Samson," arranged by Dr. CLARK, 3s.

NEW MUSIC.—Gratis and postage free, a LIST of MUSICAL NOVELTIES, just published. Apply to ROBERT COCKS and CO., New Burlington-street, London, Music Publishers to their Majesties Queen Victoria and the Emperor Napoleon III.

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